

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 152

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

POWER PROBLEM BECOMES CHIEF ISSUE AT STAKE

Disclosures Before Trade Board Awaken Nation to Need for Action

BOTH PARTIES STUDY HANDWRITING ON WALL

Last Moment Discussion on Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals Feels Lobby

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The power issue, particularly the widespread propaganda and lobbying activities of the utilities interests, which have been to the fore throughout the present session, will see Congress close with both branches engaged on the problem.

The power industry and its operations has developed into the outstanding issue before Congress. More time has been devoted this session, both in committee and in floor debate, to consideration of the problem than any other topic, not excluding tax reduction and farm relief.

Members of both houses who face re-election this year declare that it will be one of the major issues in their campaigns. Every section and state in the land, it is held by them, is involved. The ever-increasing importance of hydroelectric power and the sky-rocketing value of properties capable of producing the commodity, the disclosures before the Federal Trade Commission of the highly political character and propaganda machinery of the power industry, criticisms in Congress and in the press, and the fact that every home owner and householder is vitally interested in the subject of rates—according to the political leaders, placed the issue foremost in the public consciousness.

Interest Growing for Years
Congressional interest in the issue has been developing for some years. This session it was crystallized by the demand of Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, for a Senatorial investigation of the financial, political and business operations of the utilities industry. Mr. Walsh first proposed such an inquiry last session but it was shelved.

Early this session, seconded by the progressives of both parties, he renewed his demand. The issue was contested for weeks in committee and on the Senate floor. The inquiry was diverted to the Federal Trade Commission by the power industry which, being unable to prevent an investigation, advocated that it be taken out of the hands of a Senatorial committee.

The acerbity that characterized the content of the Walsh resolution focused attention on the industry and its agencies. The fact that it maintained a lobby in Washington and that it admittedly had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, aroused much criticism in Congress.

The extent of power lobby and the thoroughness of its operations is now exhaustively brought to light by the Trade Commission. Its report, of the Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam projects charged that they were being opposed by the power interests. Their charges were substantiated by the facts brought out by the Federal Trade Commission.

Opposition Is Again Voiced

Throughout the long struggle this session, led by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, to put through a Muscle Shoals bill, the charge of power lobby and opposition was raised. With legislation enacted by both houses, and a conference report now before them for final approval before the act is sent to the President, the cry is again raised.

Adding to the force of the accusation is the insistence of the Boulder Dam advocates that their measure, which is also before both branches

Accord Expected on Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON—House tax leaders following a preliminary examination of the reduction bill passed by the Senate expressed the view that it involved revenue losses from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000 greater than the \$205,000,000 total estimated by administration forces.

This opinion coming from both Republican and Democratic leaders was taken to indicate that the Senate measure will in substance prove acceptable to the House, which insisted on a tax cut of \$259,000,000.

The estimate of reduction was forthcoming following a conference the House leaders had with Treasury experts. They declared that added revenue losses would result from changes in the administration features of the tax laws proposed by the Senate bill.

"In my judgment," Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said, "the tax cut in the Senate bill is greater than that contained in the House measure. The lowest estimate of the Treasury is \$260,000,000 and it may even be up to \$300,000,000."

The conferees which have begun the work of formulating a compromise tax measure are concentrating on the Senate amendments to the House bill. There is every expression of confidence on both sides that a bill will be reported back and sent to the President before Congress adjourns.

New Method Prevents Rubber Deterioration

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the War Department that methods by which the lasting qualities of rubber may be extended from a few years to approximately 25 years had been developed by the chemical warfare service.

Experimentation to prevent rapid deterioration of rubber portions of the army gas masks was responsible for the discovery. It was found that methods of curing rubber had an important effect. Undercured stock became brittle and cracked. As a result of the tests faulty curing has been corrected.

Gas Incident Aids Move for Outlawing War

Hamburg Tragedy Taken as Warning of Destructive Effects of Chemical

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The noxious gas explosion in Hamburg, as a result of which 11 were killed and over 100 injured, has done more for strengthening the movement for the outlawry of war in this country than anything else.

If all the damage done was the result of the explosion of one small tank, what must be the effect of an air attack with gas bombs in war? It is asked here. And everywhere such utterances as "There must not be another war" are heard.

This incident, the Berliner Tageblatt writes, has proved to the world with brutal plainness the danger of such means of warfare to the population.

Any chemical factory of medium size, it is declared, could manufacture a sufficient quantity of poison gas to destroy the population of several big cities, and any large passenger airplane could carry a great quantity of it. There is no material protection against such attacks. It is said, for it is impossible to provide every man, woman and child with a gas mask, and even if that could be done new gas is continually being invented against which old masks are powerless.

It is likewise impossible, it is pointed out, to build subterranean halls capable of holding the population of large cities. If this were tried, every person would be compelled to have two apartments, one above the other, below ground.

The charges that the poison gas was being prepared secretly for warfare are rejected here, as it is pointed out that this gas is also used for industrial purposes.

The factory where the gas was stored, as has been for some time in liquidation. Two factories have been permitted by the Allies for the manufacture of this gas for industrial purposes in Germany. It is pointed out here, and therefore a League of Nations investigation is rejected as unwarranted.

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The explosion of noxious gas at Hamburg on the very day when Germany was electing a Parliament, which undoubtedly is pacific and friendly toward France, cannot leave France unmoved. The facts

House Leaders Set Revenue Losses Much Higher Than Estimates of Senate

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Scenes Depicting Life in the Arctic Regions



The Gentleman Who Appears in the Upper Left Picture as If Taking a Siesta is in Reality Taking an Observation for Latitude. While to the Right of Him is the Geologist's Camp at Pangnirtung, same island. Lower Left is Seen L. J. Weeks, a Canadian Surveyor and His Muskie, Taligakuk, the Other Photo Being That of a Snow-House, Showing the Door, Which Admits Both Light and Air.

NEW STEP TAKEN BY METHODISTS TO AID PEACE

Commission Will Be Named—Ask President to Call Armament Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A peace commission with an executive secretary has been authorized and an appropriation for maintenance made by the Methodist General Conference. This new departure in church agencies was provided in the adoption, after controversial debate, of a declaration on war, coming from the committee on the state of the church of which the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, is chairman.

The commission, which is to be composed of seven ministers and eight laymen chosen by the bishops, will be supported by an appropriation made from the General Conference expense fund.

Strong opposition to the newly authorized bureau came not only from advocates of military preparedness but from friends of peace who objected to the further multiplication of boards and commissions within the church.

Carried by Large Majority
Complaints that the peace committee of four years ago had achieved nothing because of the lack of financial provision and personnel and a present demand firmly to back up with deeds as well as eloquence the resolution before the conference

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Oysters' Hum Stops Radio Water Tests

May Be Joyful Noise Due to Coming of Months Without an "R"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Underwater radio tests off Hatteras and Beaufort, N. C., have been temporarily abandoned due to the noise the oysters were making. The first time that oysters interfered with radio tests was off the Pacific. Now the Atlantic oysters appear to have joined in the common resentment against federal investigation.

An official report of the oysters' interference has been made to the Bureau of Fisheries. So far the bureau has found no solution for the problem. It is hoped that as weather changes the bivalves will become quieter. One report has it that the biological station at Beaufort, conducted by the bureau, will wait for an "R" month.

The sound caused by the oysters in submarine radio is described as "humming." This has raised the issue whether the oysters' vocal activities are really due to resentment at the fisheries inquiry, or whether it is only the natural ebullience of the oysters' feelings at this season, expressed in song.

Exhibits of Women Architects at Fair Attest Rapid Advance in That Profession

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With eight registered architects, California ranks first among the states in the number of women it has officially admitted to the profession, a survey made by women architects exhibiting at the fourth annual Women's World Fair here reports. Many other states which register their architects are shown to have admitted women.

Life in Arctic Regions Full of Incidents and Adventure

Canadian Geologist's Diary Tells of the Joys of the Messages Received From "Home" by Radio—Christmas Day Celebrated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Not so much to the adventurer and the explorer, fascinating as their trips may be, as to the government servant must go the credit for the opening up and development of Canada's great white wastes north of latitude 60. Whereas the polar dashes by dog-team or airplane are necessarily brief and sporadic, the departmental "work" goes on continuously, year in and year out, a little here and a little there, co-ordinating and consolidating every step and piecing new patches on the vast quilt of the Dominion.

During the last five years a government steamship has been making an annual cruise along the fringe of the arctic archipelago between Baffin Island and Greenland and as far north as Ellesmere Island, within 700 miles of the pole. And with the ship go Royal Canadian Mounted Police, geologists, botanists, surveyors and other technical staffs.

Crowded With Incident
These men do not refer to these expeditions as exile, however. Their time moves quickly and not too smoothly, often enough crowded with incident and adventure and always steeped in the allurements that makes the call of the wild almost irresistible to those who have once heard it.

Nations Survey affords fascinating glimpses into the home life of such pathfinders. In August, 1926, Mr. J. D. Livingstone, of the Department of Indian Affairs, had been marooned with the others, and as he was to occupy one room he also turned carpenter and labored with hammer and saw. The three amateurs made such a good job of it that when the arctic winds blew and the rains descended and beat upon that house it fell not. The first test came on Sept. 22, when there befell "the most terrific gale yet." The wind lifts the water right out of the flood in water spouts 400 feet high. It also flung a barrel of gasoline from the beach, resulting in an exciting and unsuccessful chase by motorboat through tempestuous seas.

Early in November, when the sun was nearing horizon and the mercury was dropping below zero, social calls upon the minister, the factor and the Mounties became the chief attraction. The last named possessed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Lord Birkenhead Gives His Support to Franchise Bill

Old Opponent Won Over to Votes for Women—Speeches in Peers' House

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Franchise Bill, giving votes to women between the ages of 21 and 30 on the same terms as men, has passed its second reading in the House of Lords by 114 to 35, the Earl of Birkenhead, hitherto one of the strongest opponents of feminism, not only withdrawing his opposition but supported the measure as "inevitable." "When both Houses act as a matter of principle that men and women are equal, there is a kind of hypocrisy and insincerity," he said, "in saying that women of 21 are not as mature and sophisticated as men."

Lord Lytton declared that the bill was "justice long overdue." The measure has now only to pass its third reading in the House of Lords to become law.

Such a procedure would certainly involve an extraordinary relinquishment of the taxing power on the part of Congress, because the tax would not only be levied without recourse to legislative authority, but its proceeds would be expended entirely with the usual safeguards of congressional control of appropriations. This would be a most dangerous nullification of one of the essential checks and balances which lie at the very foundation of our Government."

The real objective of the plan of the rejected bill, the President held, is to raise domestic prices to artificially high levels by Governmental price fixing and to dump the surplus abroad.

The only sound basis for government action in behalf of agriculture, the President concludes, would be to encourage its adequate organization, in building market agencies and facilities in the control of the farmers themselves.

What Aviation Secret Is Held by Sea Gulls in Their Flight?

Perhaps you have noticed them, as with motionless wings they follow the ships miles on miles. An old seaman comments on what the gulls have to teach aviators

TOMORROW A Magazine Feature

From New York to London in One Minute Said to Be Average for Cabled Messages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A survey of cable communication between England and America, which has just been completed by the British Chamber of Commerce, calls attention to the new "loaded" transatlantic cables, eight in number, which are capable of a speed transmission of 500 words a minute.

The survey shows that on a day chosen at random, the average time taken to cable from Liverpool to New York and receive a reply was, on 37 messages, 3m. 33s. The average time which elapsed between the handing in of a message in New York, and the receipt by the addressee in London was one minute.

"These are remarkable times for

LINDBERGH JOINS RAIL-AIR COAST-TO-COAST COMPANY; TRANS-SEA MAIL LINE SOON

Naval Officer to Fly Over to Supervise the Technical Work and Selection of All Equipment

AS FUELING DEPOT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A delegation, composed of representatives of the French Army, the French Postal Service, the Aeronautical League of France, Chambers of Commerce and Railroads, has just arrived here to make a survey of the United States air mail service with a view of establishing a postal service between the United States and France.

Announcement was made that a navy airplane, piloted by Lieut. Paris, of the French Naval Air Forces, would take off from Havre May 25 on what is understood to be a trial flight to New York. The airplane, the La Frigate, has been prepared for the flight and will be used to determine the practicability of such a service. La Frigate has a cruising radius of 8000 miles. The southern route will be followed, stopping at the Azores for fuel.

By following the southern route members of the delegation expressed the belief that an all-year-round air mail service between New York and France was entirely feasible and that proof of this would be had soon.

Success Called Assured

Indeed, success of the service was as good as assured, members of the delegation declared. Not only would it serve to bring the United States and France closer together in their friendly relations, but will be an immense aid to business and banking, they said.

The delegation, which was organized by the French Committee for the Extension of Aeronautics, was invited to this country by the United States Chamber of Commerce to make a survey of American aviation progress.

The transatlantic mail service, members of the delegation said, has been in process of organization for some months. French naval planes will be used. They will carry a pilot, assistant pilot and radio operator. The motor equipment will be two 500-horsepower Hispano engines with a 3000-mile cruising radius.

No plans for the schedule have been made or will be until the service gets under way and observations can be made of the weather. The southern route, it was added, was deemed more practical, and with the stop at the Azores will remove many of the hazards that might be expected on the northern route.

Pioneered First Air Service
According to members of the delegation, it is fitting that France should establish the first transatlantic mail route, inasmuch as it pioneered in the first air service in 1919.

Francis D'Angeljan-Phatillon, head of the French Aero Postal Company, who is a member of the delegation, said that, in spite of the various mishaps, transatlantic flights have proved to be of practical working value and that the transportation of mail is the most serviceable use to which they can be put. He said the delegation came to the United States primarily to study the air mail service and to obtain reliable information that will enable France to extend her air mail as she has extended her express and passenger transport service.

The delegation was received by a committee representing the City of New York, United States Chamber of Commerce, and the French Government. During the stay in the United States, the members will visit the various aviation centers, flying from port to port. The itinerary, to date, includes stops at Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Dayton, Washington, Annapolis, and Lakehurst. They expect to leave for France June 15.

The delegation includes Gen. Paul Bouchaud, managing director of the Aeronautical League of France; Col. Andre Watteau of the French Army; Henri Pichot and Pierre Fourrier, Paris Chamber of Commerce; Jules Jolre, Chamber of Commerce of Tourcoing; Pierre de Montgolfier, Chamber of Commerce of Troyes; Dr. Alexander Abd-el-Nour, Mayor of Basle and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Sudan; Emmanuel Cochard, Chamber of Commerce of Charleville; R. L. Ray, engineer director of the Eastern Railway Company of France; Maurice Kahn, technical director of the Aeronautical League, and Francis d'Angeljan-Phatillon of the Aero Postal Company.

Officials of the company declared American airplanes would be used. Three companies at present manufacture flying machines which might be selected. They are the Atlantic Aircraft Company, manufacturers of the Fokker all-metal airplane; the Boeing Company, which produces a tri-motor passenger transport, and the Ford Motor Company, which manufactures the Ford all-metal plane.

William B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company, is one of the directors of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

No Plans for Trans-Sea Flights, Lindbergh Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh believes marked improvements in aeronautical equipment will be needed before transoceanic flying will become commercially feasible, he declared today.

NOT FULL-TIME JOB, COLONEL INSISTS
NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has accepted an advisory post with the newly formed Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., he has just announced here. In the capacity of chairman of the technical committee, Colonel Lindbergh will aid in selecting the air routes, terminals and equipment for the company's air and rail passenger service between New York and Los Angeles.

Colonel Lindbergh categorically denied reports he had signed a contract with the transport company, and that he would give his entire time to the work. He declared no contract had been drawn and that the amount of time he would devote to his new post would depend entirely upon how the character of the task developed.

Colonel Lindbergh's announcement of his new arrangements was made at the office of the Daniel Sugghen, Inc., which is the headquarters of the promotion of Aeronautics. It came just two days after the first anniversary of his solo flight from New York to Paris. He reiterated his declarations to the effect that he did not intend to ally himself with any commercial concern on a "full time" basis at present.

Rail-Plane Big Merger
The first word of Colonel Lindbergh's connection with the new air and rail company, was made by C. M. Keys, president of the concern. The organization was said in aeronautical circles to represent a fusion of the two most important air-rail groups in the United States. It was formed by interests allied with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the Curtiss Aero & Motor Company and the National Air Transport Company.

Cross Nation in 48 Hours
The company intends to establish 48-hour passenger service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as soon as its equipment can be completed. Its ultimate program, it was said, will involve extension of the service to important cities throughout the East and middle West. The arrangement includes connections between the air and rail lines to permit airplane travel by day and Pullman car travel during the night. The announcement by Mr. Keys of Colonel Lindbergh's affiliation was made through the office of Blair & Co., who hold the financial group which arranged the \$5,000,000 capital for the new company.

Chief of Experts
"All matters concerning choice of equipment, fields, general service, flying machines, routes, safety appliances and so forth, will come under the authority of the technical committee, headed by Colonel Lindbergh, and composed entirely of practical and experienced men," Mr. Keys declared.

The decision of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., to open its initial service between New York and Los Angeles, was learned, was made in accord with a suggestion by Colonel Lindbergh when the project was first discussed several months ago.

The route, as outlined at present, calls for travel by train from New York to Columbus, O. From Columbus the air line will convey the passenger to Wichita, Kan., whence a train will again be taken to a point in New Mexico yet to be selected. From the New Mexico terminus the passengers will fly to Los Angeles.

The Transcontinental route, according to officials of the company, will form only one of several lines which are projected. Feeder systems, it was said, will be added as soon as the operation of the initial line is well under way.

Chicago is understood to have been tentatively selected as one of the main midwestern termini.

To Select Airplanes
It is expected that Colonel Lindbergh will have a large part in the selection of the airplanes which will be used by the new company. No make of flying machine has been decided upon, except that the requirements call for tri-motor cabin airplanes, with a capacity of from 12 to 14 persons and a cruising speed of between 90 and 100 miles an hour.

Officials of the company declared American airplanes would be used. Three companies at present manufacture flying machines which might be selected. They are the Atlantic Aircraft Company, manufacturers of the Fokker all-metal airplane; the Boeing Company, which produces a tri-motor passenger transport, and the Ford Motor Company, which manufactures the Ford all-metal plane.

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No Plans for Trans-Sea Flights, Lindbergh Says
NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh believes marked improvements in aeronautical equipment will be needed before transoceanic flying will become commercially feasible, he declared today.

he has just indicated here in an interview with a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor.

Colonel Lindbergh said he did not intend to present any new transatlantic flights, but declared he was highly interested in steps to open regular aerial contact between the United States and Europe.

"I have no plans at all for any flights at the present time," he said. "However, I am very much interested in new routes to Europe. This does not mean that I intend to make any such flights in the near future. I hope at some future time to be able to make other transatlantic flights over new routes, but, of course, that is entirely problematical."

"One thing which will be required before this can be done is new equipment. It will take equipment totally different from anything which has been developed so far."

A number of reports have been current concerning Colonel Lindbergh's next flight. One of them was to the effect he was considering arrangements for a flight over the northern Atlantic by way of Greenland, in the hope that a practical route could be developed.

Another flying which permits a greater proportion of the journey to be made over land than is the case on the routes thus far.

"I don't know where all these rumors about my plans came from," he said. "I certainly have not made any new flying arrangements."

The possibility that Lindbergh might consider additional "good-will" flights in the interest of aviation was said in aeronautical circles, however, to be one of the factors which has influenced his decision to remain free from any "full time" contracts with commercial aeronautical concerns which would not leave him free to undertake new aerial conquests.

TURNER ROAD TO RESUME

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Approval has been given by the Public Utilities Commission to the lease of the Turner Road by the town of Turner to Arthur W. Plummer of Lewiston for a term of one year. The road had been discontinued for about a month.

Italia Starts for North Pole

General Noble Hopes to Land at Pole Himself and Make Explorations

(Copyright by the Associated Press, 1928) KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (AP)—The dirigible Italia has started northward across the Polar ice cap with the North Pole, some 750 miles away, as its objective. Gen. Umberto Nobile, commander of the expedition, hoped to land at the pole himself to make explorations.

General Nobile made his first attempt to penetrate into Polar regions in the Italia, but returned to Kings Bay after seven hours because of bad weather conditions.

On May 15 he started a flight to Lenin Land, and returned on May 18, after a flight of 68 hours without seeing any new land.

General Nobile, on his present trip, is accompanied by a number of natural scientists and plans to make studies of temperatures, prevalent winds, climatic conditions, magnetic compass variations and other phenomena. His previous trip to the pole in 1926 in the dirigible Norge with

Tonight at the Pops

"Tannhäuser," Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, Wagner
"Invitation to the Dance," Weber-Berlioz
Overture to "Semiramide," Rossini
Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz
Scherzo, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner
University Club Chorus
Slovak Dances, Dvorak
Waltz, "By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss
Marche Caprice, Tchaikovsky
Scherzo, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner
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EVENTS TONIGHT

Near East Relief Dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.
Annual meeting, Delta Chapter Phi Beta Kappa Tufts College, Goddard Chapel, 8:15.
Annual banquet, Tremont Temple Brotherhood, Ford Hall, 6:30.
Annual May Party, Hotel and Railroad News Company Mutual Benefit Association, Strand Ballroom, Huntington Avenue, 8.
Dinner, Intermediate Teachers Club, Hotel Statler, 6:30.
Ladies' Night, Boston Square and Compass Club, clubhouse, 8.
Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch: Red Triangle Trio, Lobby, 8 to 9; Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Parlors, 8:30.
Harvard University: Harvard Mathematical Club, talk by Prof. Norman Miller of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Common Room, Conant Hall, 8; Harvard Engineering Society, open house, illustrated talk by Theodore R. Kendall, editor and manager of Engineers Monthly, New York City, Pierce Hall, 8.
Dinner, Lawrence Milling Company, Hotel Statler, 6.
Banquet, American Steel and Heavy Hardware Association, Copley-Plaza, 7.
Cantata, Choral Arts Society of Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service united with Copley Methodist Church, annual church church auditorium, 8:15.
Supper conference on "Employment," Boston Chapter Church League for Industrial Democracy, St. Andrew's Hall, Trinity Church, Huntington Avenue, Copley Square, 6:30; public meeting, 7:45.
Past Commanders' Night, Frances G. Kane Post, American Legion, Legion Hall, Parish Street, Dorchester, 8.
Theaters
Hollis—"The Good Hope," 8:15.
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.
Tremont—"Fast Company," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Closing day, Spring Flower Show, Chestnut Hill Garden Club, home, 10 to 6 p. m.
Richard M. Saltonstall, 256 Chestnut Hill Road, Chestnut Hill, Brookline, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Brookline Bird Club, Public Garden, 6:30; Melrose Highland, to Doleful Pond, meet at corner of Perkins Street and North Avenue at 6 a. m.
Meeting, American Steel and Heavy Hardware Association, Copley-Plaza, all day.
Luncheon, Massachusetts Better Homes, Copley-Plaza, 1.
Luncheon, Lions Club of Boston, Copley-Plaza, 12:30.
Annual meeting, Installation of officers, 1928.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, 25c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Power Issue Now of Vital Concern to Entire Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Alton Parker Received at Court

Beautiful Gowns Are Worn by Those Making Their Bow to British Royalty

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Mrs. Alton B. Parker, widow of the ex-Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1904, was among the notable American women to be presented to the King and Queen by Mrs. Alanson B. Houghton, wife of the Ambassador, at the third of the five courts at Buckingham Palace. The court dressmaker describes her gowns as "of deepest ivory satin beaute (almost Egyptian in its effect, owing to its graceful draperies) hand-patterned in a diamante train of the same shimmering materials, enriched by the embroiderer's art."

Matrons and debutantes are busy with the final preparations for their gowns, varying from imposing lace gowns with velvet trains to simple dresses of tulle and satin. Some of the debutantes, it was said, would wear dainty necklaces of floral design instead of pearls and others will have square-cut crystal chains which are greatly favored.

There will also be charming examples of crystal-buckled or diamante patterned shoes; others of gold and silver with crystal or colored stone decorations.

ARAB BORDER MISSION WORKS HARMONIOUSLY

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British mission under Sir Gilbert Clayton, which since May 8 has been discussing with King Ibn Saud at Jiddah the question of peace on the Iraq and Transjordan border, is now returning to Great Britain. An official communiqué says that its return is only for the purpose of reporting progress to the pilgrimage season's approach having temporarily suspended negotiations. The mission will therefore revisit Jiddah at the earliest opportunity to resume the conversations.

The communiqué adds: "The negotiations have been animated throughout by a spirit of conciliation and a genuine desire on both sides to arrive at a settlement to insure good relations between the three countries concerned."

BREMEN CREW TO SAIL FOR EUROPE ON JUNE 9

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The three Bremen fliers will leave New York for Germany on June 9, according to a long-distance telephone message just received here from Montreal. It was announced that they had intended to fly to the Bremen to Europe, but the last mishap which incapacitated their plane at Greenly Island made this impossible.

The German-Irish fliers announced that they would come to New York this week and remain here several days, during which time they would accept no engagements. They expect to go to a country estate near New York City and remain there until June 9.

Power Issue Now of Vital Concern to Entire Nation

for action, is being fought by the power lobby. With the unusual situation of both projects before both houses at the same time the contest is admitted to be fraught with the utmost political and economic possibilities.

Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, reopening in the Senate the final effort for this session to overcome the filibuster against his Boulder Dam bill, and to obtain vote upon the question, charged that the power interests were responsible for the stalemate on the measure.

"We have a project here," said Mr. Johnson, "which will reclaim a great empire, which at some future time will irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land, which will supply domestic water for communities which otherwise might perish for drought, and which will furnish enough electric power to compensate the Government for every penny it invests in it."

Denounces the Lobby
"On the other hand, we have the most notorious lobby ever exposed to the gaze of the American people—a lobby which has issued lying propaganda, corrupted public educators and flouted the independence and ability of the very Government itself, insisting that a measure designed to protect the lives of American citizens cannot be successful in this Chamber unless the lobby's employees derive the full profits from the electric power to be produced at Boulder Dam."

Similar denunciation was being voiced in the House, which took the bill under consideration for the first time since the project has been before Congress.

William B. Bankhead (D.), Representative from Alabama, asserted that the "power lobby" attempted to arouse the people of the South by spreading false and misleading propaganda that the Boulder Dam project would bring a large area of cotton production into competition with southern planters."

Joining him in his attack on the power lobby were John J. O'Connor, (D), representative from New York, Theodore E. Burton, (R), Representative from Ohio, and Addison T. Smith, (R), Representative from Idaho.

Several hours later, when the Senate in a night session temporarily laid aside the Boulder Dam bill to consider the Muscle Shoals conference measure, the charge was also raised. Mr. Norris, voicing his views about the influence of the lobby, was greeted by applause from the jammed galleries, a most unusual occurrence in the Senate.

Disclosures Amaze Educators
The disclosures as to propaganda in the public schools issued by the utilities companies have aroused the educators against further activities of a like nature. Two-thirds of the state school superintendents to whom J. B. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, addressed inquiries directly after the Federal Trade Commission started its public utilities inquiry have replied.

The letters show, Mr. Crabtree said, that school authorities in the several states were generally ignorant of efforts to use schools for propaganda against public ownership of utilities.

In an interview Mr. Crabtree said: "The affair shows the need for a Federal Department of Education to

Gas Incident Aids Move for Outlawing War

(Continued from Page 1)

are simple. Containers of phosgene broke, permitting the gas to extend over town and countryside.

Inquiry Held Unlikely
Now the question which France cannot refrain from asking is whether Germany is in a position to manufacture large quantities of gas, which could be used for military purposes in a short space of time. It is felt that insufficient explanations have been furnished, and indeed in certain quarters there is talk of intervention by the League of Nations. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, however, considers an official inquiry unlikely for various reasons. The French Government does not wish to do anything which might upset the present good relations with Germany, and the League, which took charge of the German disarmament when the interrelated commissions were disbanded, cannot act on its own initiative.

If several members demand an investigation, Germany is obliged to give proper facilities to any mission. Yet it is extremely doubtful whether effective results could be obtained. It is rather the whole problem of the manufacture of military gases that is raised by this incident. Obviously the quantity of gas has no importance. The matter in itself would be negligible. But it suggests the possibility of machinery existing of an unworkable character. It is a pity that such suspicions are raised, perhaps wrongly, in France, and it would be well if something could be done to remove them by a frank statement.

Peace Need of Gas
Professor Moureu, the greatest French authority on the subject, fairly says that it is not surprising that a comparatively small quantity of such gas exists in various industrial establishments, for it serves in

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, with showers tonight; Thursday, partly cloudy; continued cool; moderate northeast and north winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy, probably showers in Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts tonight; Thursday, fair; continued cool; moderate, possibly fresh northeast and north winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy, with showers in Maine and probably in New Hampshire and cooler in Vermont tonight; Thursday generally fair, except showers on the east Maine coast; moderate east backing to northeast and north winds.

Albany 58
Atlantic City 52
Boston 48
Buffalo 46
Calgary 20
Chicago 24
Cleveland 38
Denver 32
Detroit 46
Evanston 38
Galveston 48
Hatteras 46
Helen 38
Jacksonville 41
Kansas City 41
Los Angeles 58

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 3:29 p. m.
Thursday, 3:43 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

Gas Incident Aids Move for Outlawing War

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Stricter Enforcement Urged of the Anti-War Gas Ban

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Stricter enforcement of the anti-war gas prohibition is urged here in consequence of the Hamburg phosgene disaster. The Times demands a League of Nations investigation on the grounds that there is prima facie evidence that the productive capacity of the firms making potential war weapons is greatly in excess of the amount required for industrial purposes.

Phosgene, it will be recalled, is used in dyemaking, but is also one of the products covered by the protocol drawn up by the League of Nations conference on international trade in arms, which forbids the use of "asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases, and bacteriological methods in warfare."

Statement From Gas Firm

HAMBURG (AP)—Dr. Hugo Stolzberger, head of the plant which was the scene of Sunday night's poison gas catastrophe, declares that 40 tons of phosgene are shipped to the United States annually.

It is now proposed to dump the remaining stock of phosgene in the North Sea in order to remove any possible further danger.

The Hamburg Parliament is preparing to investigate the catastrophe and the question is expected to come up immediately.

FULLER VETOES MOTOR VEHICLE LIEN BILL

Governor Fuller sent to the bill providing that persons having liens on motor vehicles which were used in violation of the liquor laws be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the vehicle.

On motion of Representative Bateman of Winchester consideration of the message was put over until next Monday.



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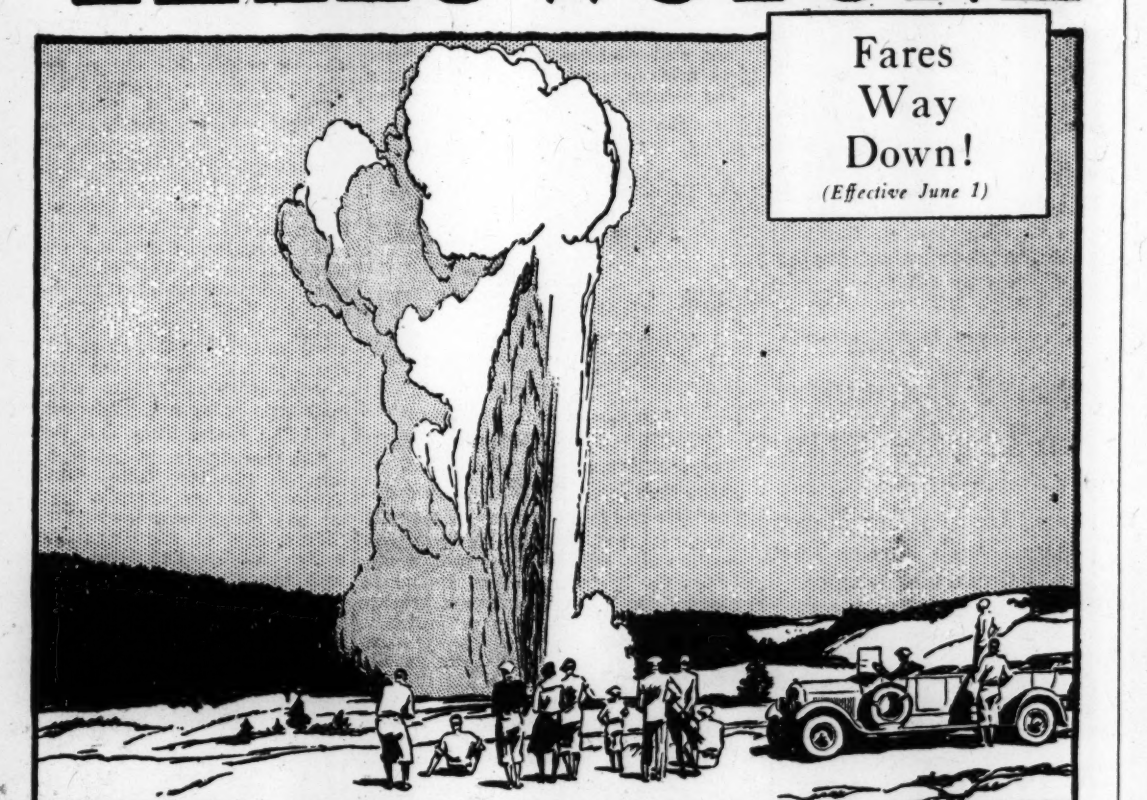
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By all means include in your Yellowstone Tour the thrilling motor ride over the 90-mile Cody Road. No extra cost.

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The Burlington operates the only through trains from Chicago to the Cody, Gardiner, and Bozeman (Gallatin Canyon) Gateways to Yellowstone.

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CHINESE DENIED OUTSIDE HELP, CRISIS RESULTS

Hwang-fu's Resignation Embarrasses Nationalists—Tsinan Reply Awaited

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—The political crisis which has arisen in the Nationalist Government is likely to cause much embarrassment to the Nationalists in diplomatic problems, especially the settlement of the Tsinan-fu incident, following the resignation of Hwang-fu, the Foreign Minister, who declares his inability to accomplish anything in view of the existing tangled diplomatic situation.

Hwang-fu, in his letter of resignation, stated that it was highly necessary for China to have assistance from abroad and at home in order to maintain its position, and he was unable to command the necessary prestige. Hwang-fu held the portfolio only three months, but was bitterly criticized, especially regarding his settlement of the American case in relation to the Nanking incident, by various Chinese quarters who claimed that the terms were too unfavorable for China.

Hwang-fu was further criticized for his alleged inaction regarding the Tsinan-fu demands of Japan, which the Nationalists are likely to accept.

Dr. C. T. Wang or Tang Shao-yi, a veteran statesman, are mentioned as possible successors.

The Nationalist government is reported to have drafted a reply to the Japanese Tsinan-fu terms, but the reply is to be submitted to Chiang Kai-shek for approval.

Peking Foreign Office Objects to Marking Out Defense Areas

PEKING (AP)—The vernacular newspapers state that the Peking Foreign Office, in replying to the American note, transmitted by the United States Minister at Peking, John V. A. MacMurray, regarding the safety of Americans in North China, stated that the Chinese authorities are responsible for the safety of foreigners.

The reply, however, said that China objects to the marking out of special defense areas which are contrary to international usage and requests the United States consul at Tientsin to order abolition of the defense areas there.

Mr. MacMurray communicated with the Foreign Ministers of the Peking and Nanking Governments several days ago regarding the safety of Americans in North China because of the menace of civil warfare in that section. It was understood that Mr. MacMurray expressed appreciation of assurances from the two governments that paid no attention to the taken to safeguard Americans, but he pointed out that American troops must take part in the defensive measures at Tientsin and Peking if American lives were in danger.

HOLLAND RATIFIES TRADE IN ARMS TREATY

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The Second Chamber has approved by a vote of 64 to 10 the ratification of the treaty on international trade in war materials signed at Geneva on June 17, 1925 by 19 countries. Although only establishing control on the trade, not the manufacture of arms, the treaty is considered a step in the direction of disarmament.

A part of the Clericals voted with the single Communist against the ratification on the ground that the liberty of the small states should not be further limited by the large ones.

CAROL OF RUMANIA PROTESTS REPORTS

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The attorneys for the ex-Crown Prince Carol of Rumania and his host, Take Joneacu, as a sequel of the former's official enforced departure from England after

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS HUNGARIAN "OPTANTS" AGAIN

Some 350 Transylvanian Landlords Endeavor to Retain Privileges Accorded in Treaty, But Disputed by Rumanians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The dispute between Rumania and Hungary over the Transylvanian "optants" will again be one of the most important items on the agenda, when the League Council meets at Geneva for its jubilee session on June 4 next.

The "optants" are a little group of some 350 Transylvanian landlords including the Hungarian Premier, Count Bethlen, who chose Hungarian citizenship when given the option of keeping their original nationality or becoming Rumanian after Transylvania was transferred to Rumania by the Treaty of Trianon at the close of the World War. The land, of course, could not follow its owners' example and the result has been a dispute which has lasted some seven years and is still far from being settled.

Treaty of Trianon
When Transylvania was part of Hungary, the big landowners there held some 8,000,000 acres or 37 per cent of the total area of the country, and by the Treaty of Trianon they were "entitled to retain their immovable property." But during the war, and before the acquisition of Transylvania, the Rumanian Parliament had passed a resolution decreasing the expropriation of all estates over 500 acres (625 acres). On July 23, 1921, four days after the Treaty of Trianon came into force, the expropriation was extended to the big estates in Transylvania.

Hungary argues that an earlier expropriation bill for Transylvania which was passed on Sept. 12, 1919, and immediately put into operation was reversed by the Treaty of Trianon. Article 250 of the treaty says that property of Hungarian nationals

the airplane coup d'etat, have sent the following letter to certain London newspapers: "We have been instructed by our clients Prince Carol of Rumania and Mr. Joneacu to inform you that some of the statements about them contained in your recent issues were grossly inaccurate and calculated to hold them up to ridicule and contempt."

"Pressure of other affairs at present prevent our clients giving the matter their full consideration, but this letter is an intimation that they do not intend to allow the inaccurate statements to go unchallenged." Carol is now in Belgium, whither he went when Sir William Johnson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, ordered him to leave the country because of his breach of the hospitality of a friendly nation.

Venezelos Urged on All Sides to Form Government

Former Prime Minister Is Ready to Collaborate With Him—Times Comment

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—Invitations to form a new cabinet are pouring in on Eleutherios Venezelos. The Republican newspapers urge him to head an administration of all the Republican elements, while the refugees are overjoyed at the prospect of his reappearance on the scene.

Alexander Papanastasiou, former Prime Minister, who was a member of the first Zaimis Cabinet, after the overthrow of General Pangalos, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that he believed all the Venezelos "factions" would be ready to coalesce under their old leader. His own following was prepared to collaborate while maintaining their independence.

He declared the only reasonable solution of the present crisis was to have Mr. Venezelos back again to lead the country.

The Cretan statesman himself, however, remains silent. In the meanwhile the Cabinet has resigned and public opinion is greatly excited. The fear is expressed that unless Mr. Venezelos takes the helm, the country will relapse into disorder and the monarchists or militarists will stage a coup d'etat.

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Whether the return of Mr. Venezelos to power in Greece would result in breaking off the negotiations which have been going on during the past weeks for a pact of friendship and arbitration between Greece, Italy and Turkey is a question which greatly interests diplomatic circles here. The success of the negotiations would mean a distinct set-back to French influence in the Balkans and a corresponding rise in the influence of Italy. There are many Balkan politicians who regard the change with the gravest suspicion, and though Mr. Venezelos' opinions remain secret, it would surprise few observers here if he were among them, specially in view of his close personal relations with France, where he passed most of his voluntary exile.

The Times editorially expresses doubt whether the veteran statesman's return to power at the present juncture would "serve the best interests of the Greek people," because "for all his illustrious achievements" his name is a symbol of glory to some, of hatred to others and discord to all."

WESLEYAN TO WIDEN SCOPE IN LITERATURE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Unusual plans for the Bennett Lectures at Wesleyan University next year will give students of literature and the drama an opportunity for individual contact with leaders in the different fields, according to announcements recently made.

The program proposes that each lecturer shall give a public lecture in the evening, possibly followed by an informal conference with interested graduates, and on the following day will be available for small conference groups.

The transferred territories "shall be restored to their owners freed from . . . any measure of transfer, compulsory administration or sequestration, taken since Nov. 3, 1918, until the coming into force of the present treaty." Article 63, already quoted, further entitles the landlords, "to retain their immovable property."

Council's Aid Sought
The Hungarians first of all aired their troubles before the Conference of Ambassadors on Aug. 16, 1922, and were advised to apply to the League Council, which they did on Feb. 27, 1923, stating that a satisfactory solution had "not been obtained by direct negotiations." In 1925, however, Rumania objected to the competence of the tribunal, and in February, 1927, withdrew her member, thus making it impossible for the tribunal to function. At this point the Council was called in again, and after making some recommendations, adjourned further consideration of the dispute till the June session.

The Hungarians by this time quite realize that there is no prospect of getting back their land, and they have already expressed a willingness to accept compensation. But all Rumania has seen her way to doing so far, is to offer to forgo, in favor of the optants, certain hypothetical reparations payments she may possibly begin to receive from Hungary about 10 years hence. This proposal has not unnaturally been turned down. Nevertheless, both sides have thus reached the stage of considering the question of equitable compensation, and the road from this point to an agreed solution, though it may prove thorny, should not be impassable.

Maritimes Voice Their Grievances in Canadian House

Conservatives Charge Commission's Report Not Carried Out—Government Reply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—Another small storm was encountered by the government when an amendment to the motion to go into supply was moved by Finlay MacDonald, Conservative, Cape Breton, regretting the "refusal of the government to implement in full the recommendations contained in the report of the Duncan Commission, particularly relating to the steel industry." This industry had suffered on account of a discriminatory tariff, he declared, and although there had been promises of speedy removal of the difficulties against which it had to contend there had been nothing done as yet.

Thomas Cantley, Pictou, also found fault with the government because the 20 per cent freight reduction in the Maritimes did not apply to freight originating in Canada and destined for the United States.

Maritime Steel Products
R. K. Smith, Cumberland, another Nova Scotia Conservative, argued that last year \$300,000,000 worth of iron and steel products had been imported into Canada, while home plants, with less than 10 per cent protection, were idle. He thought that the Canadian National Railways should be ordered to dispose of its coal mine in the United States, as it was operating in direct competition with the Canadian industry.

The Duncan report, said J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, recommended that the tariff board should consider the question of the iron, steel and coal industry, and applications had been received from 350 concerns for a hearing. The government was delaying action until the board had considered their case. In the meantime he thought that the Maritimes were faring pretty well, as "the supply bill is practically padded with votes for them."

Recommendations Carried Out
Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways, recounted instances showing that the government was carrying out the recommendations for the improvement of maritime province conditions as fast as possible. As regards the Maritime Rates Act, he said that during the first six months it was in operation the government had paid over \$1,000,000 to the Canadian National Railways, which meant a saving to the people of those provinces of that amount; that another \$2,000,000 would be paid out this year, and that the total deficit on the Atlantic section of the road might come to more than \$7,000,000.

English Cotton Weavers Strike

Protest Against Dismissal of Workmate Threatens to Affect All Mills in Nelson

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—A new menace to peace in the cotton trade has arisen in the strike of 300 weavers at Nelson, who ceased work as a protest against the dismissal of a workmate on account of alleged bad work and refusal to obey instructions. If the strike is not ended by Thursday week the Manufacturers' Association threatens to close all 16,000 operatives. According to the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association in Manchester the whole industry may become involved.

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Lancashire cotton industry breathes easier as a result of the failure of employers to ballot to secure the necessary 80 per cent majority for a lockout on the question of a wage reduction, which would have affected 500,000 workers. The motion, put before the Master Cotton Spinners Federation to empower the organization's committee to effect a settlement, enforced if necessary by mill closing, obtained only 68 per cent support in the section of the trade dealing with American cotton and 28 per cent Egyptian. It means that the owners have abandoned ideas of coercion, thereby clearing the way for a reorganization of the now overcapitalized industry, this being a task in which, as Stanley Baldwin indicated, co-operation is anticipated from the banks as well as from the shareholders.

The Times describes the event as a "happy release from an encumbering obsession." The Daily News says the result is "at once a happy comment on a new attempt throughout British industry to establish order and peace between masters and men and an indication that the Lancashire cotton masters have not altogether lost or abandoned their traditional good sense and good will."

Fewer Dutch in Indian Volksraad

Number of Native Representatives Increased From 25 to 30

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The Government has laid before Parliament a bill reorganizing the Netherlands Indian Volksraad, reducing the number of Dutch members by 3 to 25, and increasing the native representatives from 25 to 30. The Chinese and other groups retain five representatives. The president will be appointed by the Government as before.

It is intended to have 15, 20, and three members respectively of the three groups elected, the remainder to be appointed by the Government. The Government explains that the native elements are prepared to col-

laborate with it and are dissatisfied with the present provisional constitution.

The Ministry is not prepared to concede the request of the Volksraad for enlargement.

The Government further proposes to increase the number of representatives on the Council, the Dutch East Indies highest advisory body, from 5 to 7, so that no Dutch may enter.

BETTER MOTOR FUELS BELIEVED ON THE WAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Improvement in the quality of motorcar fuels may be expected as the result of competition in the refining industry, according to George Granger Brown, professor of chemical engineering of the University of Michigan, in a statement just made public by the American Chemical Society.

The present tendency in motor fuel is to definitely place emphasis upon those properties which determine superiority of engine performance, Professor Brown said.

NEW YORK—A tariff schedule that prohibits the importation of commodities for which there is a wide market in Argentina is having the effect of stimulating the building in Argentina of branch factories by many American concerns, according to Mason Ford, United States Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, who has just arrived here on the Southern Cross, of the Munson Line.

Because of prosperous conditions and the assurance of good wheat and corn crops this year, he said,

PROSPERITY ERA BELIEVED ON WAY IN ARGENTINA

United States Concerns Are Building Plants in Southern Republic

Argentina is on the verge of an unprecedented era of expansion and progress, he said, will be carrying out of an extensive good roads program that will open up the entire country, and the building of grain elevators that will provide for the handling of the country's crops with far more efficient methods.

According to Howard B. Alexander, regional director in South America for the General Motors Corporation, who also returned here on the Southern Cross, the general prosperity throughout the Argentine is resulting in an unprecedented demand for automobiles.

The General Motors assembly plant in Buenos Aires, which was constructed only two years ago, is now being replaced by one with five times the original capacity, Mr. Alexander said.

South Americans are buying American automobiles of all sizes and makes, he said, but the largest increase in sales is in the smaller cars. One of the purchasers of small cars at the recent Buenos Aires automobile show, he said, was President Marcelo T. de Alvear.

Music Appreciation Heightened by State-Wide School Contests

District Competitions in South Dakota Are Arousing Increased Interest—Finals Form Part of Festival of Music With Rivalry Minimized

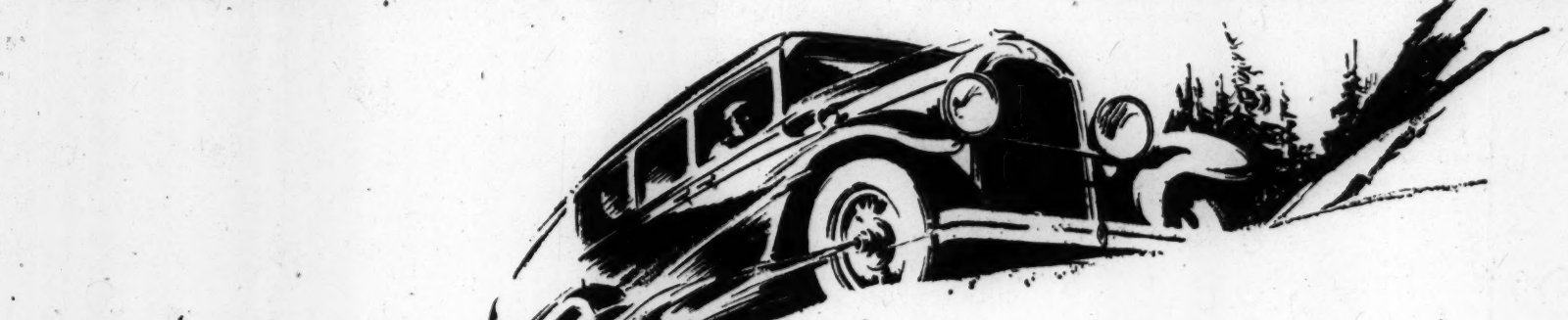
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BROOKINGS, S. D.—Music is being made a more vital factor in the activities of the young people of South Dakota through an annual state-wide music contest, in which more than 4000 high school musicians compete for honors.

Twenty-five schools sent about 800 students to Brookings early in May for the district competition, one of five held. The growing enthusiasm for this event is shown by comparing this year's participation with the 11 schools, which sent pupils in 1925 and 18 in 1926. A final state contest is held in which district winners compete for state honors.

The contest is sponsored by the state educational institutions of South Dakota. Since inaugurated in 1925 it has been responsible for immense forward strides in the high schools toward an appreciation of the value of music in a well-balanced education. Though the high school music contest idea has been gaining in scope and recognition in many states, it has enabled South Dakota to take a place in the front rank.

Though competition among the high-school musicians taking part is exceptionally keen, the contest idea is not stressed. Instead the events are made part of a festival with some special musical program.

LOOKING FOR A MOUNTAIN SHE CAN CALL A HILL



REO FLYING CLOUD SEDAN Establishes New Mountain-Climbing Mark by Flashing Over Uniontown Summit at 51 miles per hour!

Six months ago, a Reo Flying Cloud Sedan swept over the Uniontown Hill at the breathtaking rate of 37 miles per hour.

That accomplishment may or may not have established a new record. We neither know nor care. Measured by 1927 standards, it was a convincing demonstration. For Uniontown, as the motoring world knows, is the ultimate in hill-climbing tests. It is long, it is tortuous, it is fairly steep, with its average rise of 10% and a maximum of 13%. But this performance, dazzling as it was, seems to have been only a forerunner of an even greater record.

For on Thursday, April 5, in the presence of a host of eye-witnesses—including a number of trained, technical, neutral observers—a strictly stock, five-passenger four-door Reo Flying Cloud Sedan, carrying three adult male persons flashed past the Summit House (the highest point) at a speed of 51 miles per hour!

No words can add to the superlative character of this record-breaking achievement. To the best of our knowledge, it is by far the fastest authenticated performance ever recorded on this greatest of all testing-grounds; and certainly it has never even been claimed, so far as we know, that any five-passenger Sedan regardless of size, weight or price had ever even approached this new mark.

Here are some interesting and illuminating sidelights of this record-breaking performance:

1. The mark of 51 miles an hour over the top was accomplished not once but at least ten times in succession without intermission.

2. The car was driven not by a professional stunt-driver, but by one of our own engineers, P. A. Collins.

3. A vicious right-angle left-hand turn, four-tenths of a mile from the summit, made it absolutely necessary to "cut out" the gas in approaching the turn, because a speed greater than 45 miles an hour around the turn would be fatal. And yet in that remaining 4-10 of a mile, climbing a grade between 10 and 13%, the Flying Cloud regularly accelerated to 51 miles per hour at the top.

4. The start, in each instance, was made from a point midway up the hill—a feature which particularly amazed the newspaper men and other observers.

5. Although the tests were conducted while the thermometer was registering between 70 and 80 degrees, the Flying Cloud motor—even at the top of the climb—never went above 180 degrees, indicating a remarkable cooling-capacity.

Well indeed has the Flying Cloud earned the right to the slogan—
"Looking for a Mountain She Can Call a Hill."

For fuller particulars of the Uniontown tests, including the names of the newspaper and technical men who acted as observers; for full particulars of equally spectacular climbing and speed records established by the Flying Cloud on the most famous hills and boulevards of Pittsburgh; and for performance-records showing what four of the Flying Cloud's most popular competitors have done on Uniontown, write to Reo Motor Car Company or ask your Reo dealer.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Mich.



The Uniontown Hill twists and turns incessantly throughout the entire ascent. Short bursts of speed are of no avail. It's only steady, tremendous power that breaks records at Uniontown.

Reo Wolverines, \$1195 and \$1295; Reo Flying Clouds from \$1625 to \$1995, at Lansing, plus tax

1929 REO FLYING CLOUDS

Reo Motor Car Company
LANSING, MICHIGAN

PUBLIC ADVISED TO KEEP POWER OUT OF POLITICS

Close Watch on Financing
Helpful, Mr. Davenport
Tells Women Voters

The chief interest of public men who seek to obtain correction of apparent or possible abuses in the public utility industry is not to make the power industry a major political issue but to prevent it from becoming one, Frederick M. Davenport, Representative in Congress from New York and a professor of law and politics at Hamilton College, told the annual convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Joining in a discussion of "Power and the Public" with John F. Owens, vice-president and general manager of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, Mr. Davenport declared the best interests of legitimate producers may be served in the long run by a careful public scrutiny of the financial operations of holding companies and by adherence to the rule of permitting returns on the actual investment rather than on what plants would cost to reproduce at present prices.

Rates on Contract Basis
He approved the policy recently proposed by the Massachusetts Public Utility Commission of placing rate regulation on a contract basis to preserve the investment standard of valuation, and said this may readily be applied at least to new projects and extensions. Some of the hesitancy of Congress to commit itself on the Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam or St. Lawrence projects may be due to sentiment that it would be better to apply the contract plan of valuation on these public resources than trust to possible results of the reproduction cost theory, he said.

Mr. Owens spoke for individualism as against bureaucracy in the relations of government to business. He described the rapid progress of the electrical industry under private initiative, pointing out that electricity is one of very few things whose cost is below pre-war levels.

Number of Customers Doubled
The number of households in the United States connected for electric service has doubled since 1920, reaching a total of 17,000,000, he said, and progress toward farm electrification is represented in the fact that some 400,000 farms are connected.

Entry of the Government into public operation, as at Muscle Shoals or Boulder Dam, would be followed by efforts to use this as a wedge to obtain government operation of the whole power industry, he asserted. Pointing out the existence of state regulatory commissions, he declared government operation would be an admission that individuals and states are no longer capable of self-government.

The convention re-elected Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie as state president, with Mrs. Arthur G. Roich as vice-president, and Mrs. James M. Landis as secretary.

Methodists Take New Step in Aid of World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

resulted in passage of the report carrying this provision by a large majority.

Interested listeners to the debate were two peace workers of other communions, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and John R. Mott. The declaration adopted included the following statements to some of which speakers took exception, all their efforts at amendment, however, being finally defeated.

"We rejoice in the efforts now being made to enter into compacts with other nations for the outlawry of war. We recognize the need of an army and navy sufficient to serve as a police power for the protection of life and property on land and sea.

Asks Conference on Disarmament
"The agencies of our church shall not be used in preparation for war. Preparation for war leads to war. We, therefore, urge the President of the United States to prepare for another conference of nations to secure a more drastic reduction of armaments of every kind.

"We call upon our members as citizens to exert themselves to the utmost to secure the participation of their respective governments in an effective association of nations."

Opinion was particularly divided on the statement of the report which called upon the church to refuse to use its agencies in preparation for war.

Patriotism and Preparedness
"To say the things we have said against war and then to be willing to have our churches used for its

promotion, would be a contradiction," said Dr. Marsh. Replying to those who implied that patriotism and preparedness are corollaries, Dr. Marsh said: "A high state of military preparedness is no better sign of patriotism than a high hat is a sign of intelligence."

The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Church, New York, chairman of the sub-committee which drafted the resolution, explained that the new commission and executive secretary are not intended as a lobby but are for educational purposes, their duty being to help mold the present youth of all races into a peace-loving generation.

A former German drill officer, the Rev. Otto Melle, director of the Theological Seminary in Frankfurt on the Main, and delegates from north-west Germany conferences supported the resolution.

Penalty Became Blessing
He said: "We delegates from Germany feel that we should make our contribution to this subject. If any nation in the world suffered then we in Germany and in Europe suffered. Just as Germany was once leading in militarism, I believe she is now leading for peace."

"Germany is the only nation that as a result of the war is rid of militarism. It is not to our credit but the peace treaty thought to punish Germany by permitting only 100,000 soldiers for police purposes. But often a punishment turns out to be a blessing. Had there been this compulsion Germany would doubtless have sought to have as large a standing army as any other European country."

"In consequence of this demand, Germany has been able to save a tremendous sum of money, for the support of a standing army is a most expensive luxury, and in the second place at least 800,000 hands are in productive work, while militarism has never been productive."

Modification Activities Regretted
Regret that certain high officials of the American Federation of Labor have been active in an endeavor to modify the Volstead Act, and that this organization has from time to time officially gone on record as being opposed to prohibition was expressed in a report recognizing the work of men within the ranks of organized labor who are opposing these activities. The report said, in part:

"While we recognize the right of any group to seek to repeal laws in the constituted way, we believe that these actions of the American Federation of Labor do not represent the rank and file of the men who toil, nor the sentiment of the American people."

A two-day debate upon the constitutionality of the election of bishops for an eight-year term instead of for life resulted in defeating the efforts of those working for greater democracy in church administration.

Their next step will be the submission of a constitutional amendment. Since this must be sent down to the conferences its provisions could not apply to the bishops elected now since the eight-year legislation purposed is not retroactive.

Doing Her Part for Wellesley

Betty Hillard of Wellesley Hills Kindly Consents to Pose Before Breakfast Table Which Belonged to Gen. Sylvanus Thayer and Which Will Be Among Exhibit of Antiques at Thrift Shop, Whose Purpose Is to Raise Fund to Aid Wellesley Students.

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More Votes for Smith
PIERRE, S. D. (AP)—Unopposed slates of delegates and alternates to the Republican and Democratic presidential conventions were elected in Tuesday's statewide primary in South Dakota.

While they are not legally bound to do so, according to party leaders here, they are expected to abide by the action of the recent state conventions in supporting Frank O. Lowden and Alfred E. Smith for the nominations.

Ritchie Heads Own Slate
BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—A prepared slate of delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Houston has been chosen by the Democratic state convention held here, with the delegates pledged to Governor Ritchie as the State's choice for Presidential candidate, and bound to the unit rule by the convention vote.

Governor Ritchie and United States Senator Millard E. Tydings headed the list of 32 delegates, each of whom will have a one-half vote.

MAINE EASTERN STARS NAME STATE OFFICERS
PORTLAND, Me.—Mrs. Bertha B. Howell of Portland was elected Worthy Grand Matron at the thirtieth annual meeting of the Order of Eastern Star of Maine, held in this city, and Blane Abbott of Auburn, Worthy Grand Patron.

Others elected were: Mrs. Annie S. Mills of Milo, Associate Grand Patron; D. Saunders Patterson of Augusta, Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Adel Lombard of South Portland, Grand Conductress; Mrs. Luella Pendleton of Iselboro, Associate Grand Conductress; Miss Mabel J. Deshon of Portland, Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Emma V. Dodge of Augusta, Grand Treasurer. Mrs. Bertha Norton of Farmington was appointed Grand Chaplain.

CANADA'S BUILDING STATISTICS
WINDYBEE, Man.—New records in construction activities were recorded during April in Canada. The value of new work awarded during the month was \$56,345,800, which, except for the total of May, 1926, is the highest ever recorded for any single month in Canada. New work planned during April amounted to \$116,962,300, which is the greatest total of which there is record in the history of the country.

At clubs, hotels and all dealers

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317 BOSTON, MASS.

PUREOXA
PUREOXA GINGER ALE

"Boston's year-round Favorite"

How could you wash Dishes without Hot Water?

It's fun doing dishes this way. Hot sudsy water for washing—more hot water for rinsing. Then the satisfaction of putting away dishes that shine—they're so clean. At least one-third of the water used in your home should be hot. And with gas you can have all you want—constantly. Call on your gas company for demonstrations of water heating, cooking, house heating, refrigeration, incineration and many other uses for GAS—THE BETTER FUEL.

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WELLESLEY TO SHOW VALUABLE ANTIQUES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Among the interesting and valuable antiques which Wellesley College alumnae are collecting for the exhibit and sale at the Wellesley Thrift Shop on May 28 is the breakfast table of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer of Brattleboro, Mass., president of West Point Academy from 1817 to 1833 and in charge of coast defense east of Boston from 1833 to 1843. The breakfast table is now the property of Mrs. Curtis M. Hillard of Wellesley Hills.

The thrift shop is managed by Mrs. Hamilton C. MacDougall, wife of Prof. Hamilton C. MacDougall of the music department of Wellesley. It is conducted in the interests of the fund for the aid of students to be administered by the president of Wellesley College.

LOOKING TO CANADA FOR EX-SERVICE MEN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—With a view to investigating conditions in Canada for the settlement of British ex-service men, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Stibbard, commandant of the British War Office farm training station in Wiltshire, Eng., is visiting the Dominion. Some 35,000 men leave the British Army every year for civil life, Colonel Stibbard said. To fit them for living in their new sphere, an agricultural training camp has been established, and during the last six months of

their service these men are permitted to take a course at the training camp. There are usually 100 cows and 500 pigs on the farm, and the prospective agriculturists are trained in every phase of farm life. Women are given instruction in dairying, cheese making and poultry care, while children over 12 years old also receive a valuable training.

LIQUOR AT CAPITOL INQUIRY DEMANDED
Boston Pastor Asks Governor Fuller to Act
Demands for a thorough and open investigation of charges that quantities of liquor have been dispensed and drunk within the Massachusetts State House during the last two years, made to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller by four clergymen of Greater Boston, headed by the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of Park Street Congregational Church, are expected to be acted upon when the Governor returns from outside the State.

Investigation of reports of alleged disappearance of seized liquor from the State Department of Public Safety has been in progress behind closed doors for several days at Governor Fuller's order, this inquiry being conducted by Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance. Employees of the state power house and boiler inspection service, among the witnesses at this hearing, asked to be represented by the business community of their union, and Dr. Conrad urged the Governor that if this is not permitted neither should the State Commissioner of Public Safety and the Superintendent of Public Buildings sit in at the hearings.

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, revealed that he has placed before Commissioner Howard information regarding an alleged drinking debauch held in a room adjoining one of the legislative halls at the time of adjournment of the 1927 session of the Legislature. Wellington Wells, President of the Senate, said orders had been given to the sergeant-at-arms at that time to permit no liquor in the Senate rooms. John C. Hull, Speaker of the House, known as a staunch dry, declined to comment.

Women Will Voice Dry Plank Plea to Both Parties
Law Enforcement Committee to Hold Convention at Kansas City and Houston
A convention in two sections has been announced by the National Woman's Law Enforcement Committee for June 10 and 11, in Kansas City, Mo., and June 24 and 25 in Houston, Tex., at which the women will voice their demands for dry planks in the Republican and Democratic platforms. The same program will be followed in both cities, except that the visitors and speakers at Kansas City will be Republicans and those at Houston will be Democrats.

Indicating the friendly coalition between the two groups the Democrats will send Mrs. Edward Thurman White, former member of the Missouri Legislature, to present their greetings at Kansas City and the Republican women during their convention will designate a representative to convey their greetings to the women at Houston.

Notable Speakers to Attend
The Kansas City meeting will open with a religious service at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 10 in the Methodist Temple, and there will be a business session on the morning of June 11 and a luncheon at which the speakers will include Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant United States Attorney-General; William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, and Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, formerly Mayor of Seattle. That evening there will be a reception. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., national chairman, will preside. Action will be taken by the group

Life in Arctic Regions Full of Adventure

(Continued from Page 1)

hour of 'Radio Special to the North Pole.' Got home at 7 a. m. But the real news is home news, sent on the air from cozy firesides 2,000 miles away. One night, while the "worst gale of the year" is blowing until it seems as though the shack must be swept away, he hears from his mother in far-off sunny France.

One gets a hint of the glory of arctic night from the entry of Dec. 18: "The moon is very high and nearly full, so that the nights are brighter than the days. Moon up nearly all the time"; and Dec. 22: "The shortest day. Brilliant aurora at night." Then, by way of contrast, comes the most laconic of all daily entries: "Got a haircut."

On Dec. 24 the men gather in the "barracks" and receive "Best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year" from folks at home. And Christmas indeed proved as merry there on the top of the world as any "down below."

"Awoke at 11:15 and dressed up. Gave Alooka a plaid dress and a necklace. We all gave Talke a dress. Ojooahlo gave me a white fox skin. Koakseak gave me two whitecoats (baby seal) skins. We have a very bright breakfast. At 5 p. m. we go to the company post and have a Christmas dinner. . . . We repair to the police where all the natives are having a dance. We have a sing-song with proper refreshments." The grand occasion wound up with the receipt of radio messages from distant friends and relatives.

Such diaries prove that "the friendly arctic" is not a misnomer and that the polar regions may even become "popular" in time.

NORWICH STARTS ARMORY
NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—John E. Weeks of Vermont turned the first sod for Norwich University's new armory. Construction will start immediately. The \$175,000 building will house military recitation rooms, fencing and wrestling quarters, handball courts, a two-story auditorium surrounded by a board running track on the second floor elevation and a trophy room. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 4000.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Good morning, motor!

"Good morning, Boss. Say could you spare me for an hour down at the garage? I don't feel just right. Shouldn't wonder if the gear shift or diffy needed some grease. Or maybe the clutch is slipping. Those birds never have much to say for themselves, but they do a lot of work and get awful mean when they don't feel right. Be sure to shoot some grease into the universal. He's a useful little fellow but a hog for grease. Do you know, I wish the old boat could be turned upside down once a month just to remind you of all these gadgets underneath. When you have two pieces of steel working together, they are like a couple of strange bull terriers if you don't feed them plenty of oil and grease. "I hate to complain about my own troubles but you might as well have them change my oil while they are at it. That last oil was about as lubricating as powdered alum. No body and couldn't stand the heat. The guy who sold it to you will get rich if he can keep his customers long enough. Insist on good oil, Boss—it's important."

Engraved Wedding Cards
VOSE-SWAIN
530 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT EITHER A "BITE" OR A FULL MEAL

Waldorf Restaurant
226 Huntington Avenue
ALWAYS A LARGE VARIETY ON THE MENU TO SELECT FROM
42 RESTAURANTS IN AND AROUND BOSTON

GAS THE BETTER FUEL

How could you wash Dishes without Hot Water?

It's fun doing dishes this way. Hot sudsy water for washing—more hot water for rinsing. Then the satisfaction of putting away dishes that shine—they're so clean. At least one-third of the water used in your home should be hot. And with gas you can have all you want—constantly. Call on your gas company for demonstrations of water heating, cooking, house heating, refrigeration, incineration and many other uses for GAS—THE BETTER FUEL.

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The Back Bay Jeweler
Established 1895
"BULOVA"
The Perfect Timepiece

24.75, 28.50, 35.00, 50.00

Your old watch taken in trade
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
230 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston



"Boston's year-round Favorite"



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12,000,000 Women Enrolled
Mrs. Mason Alderman heads 100 prominent Kansas City women who are planning for the convention, including among her assistants representatives of large city organizations. The national committee has recently added the Democratic Women's Law Enforcement League to its membership, which now numbers about 12,000,000 women in 10 national organizations, the others affiliated with the committee being the General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Young Women's Christian Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Federation of Foreign Mission Boards, Council of Women for Home Missions, National Council of Women, King's Daughters Society, and Lend a Hand Society. The committee maintains headquarters in Boston and New York City and has state organizations wherever there is pronounced opposition to prohibition. It expects to take an active part in getting out the dry vote this fall.

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NEW YORK PARK SYSTEM HELPS CHICAGO PLANS

Illinois Party Studies Metropolitan Area and Camp Sites

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A study of the park systems and camping sites of the New York metropolitan area has just been made by a group of park officials of Chicago and neighboring cities in connection with plans which are to be worked out for recreational centers in Illinois counties.

The delegation, which is composed of 13 Illinois city and county park officials, was headed by Robert Kingery, general manager of the Regional Planning Association of Chicago. H. R. Olson, highway engineer of the association, and eight Cook County Forest Preserve District commissioners were in the party.

Mr. Kingery emphasized that their visit here had accomplished three specific things: a visualization of how to take care of vast numbers of persons who come and go from a camp, a study of reforestation and a better understanding of how to eliminate grades at crossings.

Their investigations here embraced Palisades Park, Bear Mountain Park and the Westchester County park system.

Mr. Kingery spoke of the way in which "more than 75 organizations, including Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, bankers and other business houses, succeeded in providing two weeks of camping each year for persons in such great numbers as they do at Bear Mountain." He likened what had been done here with what he would like to see done in the outlying districts of Chicago.

"We have about 32,000 acres of forest preserve around Chicago and 5,000 acres lying adjacent in the State of Indiana," he said. "It is little used for camping purposes. In fact, as it now is, one family is enjoying what 12 families could enjoy if our camping areas were fully developed."

Mr. Kingery called attention also to what had been accomplished in the replanting of evergreens here and spoke of the necessity for reforesting certain sections of the preserve in his own territory which he called "vacant land," owing to a large part of it being so close to civilization that the trees have been destroyed.

"You are farther along in realizing the necessity for separating the grades at certain crossings as at the Bronx River Parkway, where east-and-west traffic proceeds at a different level from that going north-and-south. There are about 400 different points in the highways surrounding Chicago where we find it advisable to separate the grades, and, therefore, we are making a special study of what you have done here."

BOULEVARD ON RIVERS PLANNED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A marginal boulevard, 125 feet wide with four lanes of traffic, has just been proposed here by Barron G. Collier, formerly honorary deputy police commissioner, who urged that such a highway be built along each river front from the Battery as far up town as Seventy-second Street.

Cross-over bridges for pedestrians and traffic control towers every four blocks would be included in the proposed roadway, and with two lanes each for through and intermediate traffic.

TWO ASTRONOMERS TO EXCHANGE PLACES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Two leading authorities on astronomical observations will change places when Prof. Raymond S. Dugan of Princeton University will go to Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., in exchange for Prof. Carl O. Lampland of Lowell Observatory, who will come to Princeton, Prof. Henry N. Russell, director of Princeton Observatory, announced here.

Professor Dugan, an authority on eclipsing variable stars, will be able at Lowell Observatory to extend his researches to those stars which cannot be adequately observed as far north as Princeton. It is also hoped that he may be able to greatly advance his studies by obtaining simultaneous observations with photometer and spectroscopic. Professor Lampland is noted for his work in the photography of nebulae and in the measurement of the heat received from the stars.

Way to Peace Seen in Christian Unity

Concerted Demand by All in World Believed to Be End of War

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Heads of libraries maintained by newspapers, commercial and technical organizations, were urged to co-operate with fact-finding organizations, governmental and private, at the twentieth annual conference of the Special Libraries Association.

Dr. Harold G. Moulton, director of the Institute of Economics, told of plans for the establishment of a working library in connection with the newly formed Brooklyn Institute. In the library, it is planned, he said, to have a record at least of the location of all literature relevant to the social sciences. The special libraries are closely affiliated with the institutions for technical research and should aid each other, Dr. Moulton told the librarians.

Trade Libraries Advised to Work With Government

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Pointing out the enormous growth of publications, Dr. Moulton read figures showing that Washington now has in its libraries 9.45 volumes per capita, Boston 2.8 volumes, Chicago 1 volume, New York 1.1 volume.

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Great Gain in Publications

Boys Find Friend at Police Station

"Busy Boys Keep Out of Mischief," Say Chicago Police, and Employment Bureaus Opened in Each District Station Have Proved a Welcomed Municipal Enterprise.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Prizes of \$100 a month for the policemen finding the most jobs for boys have brought remarkable results in the first six months of operation of the Boys' Employment Bureau of the Chicago Police Department, it is announced by Lieut. J. J. Scully. In this period 10,939 applications were received and 6926 boys placed in positions. National wide attention has been attracted by the venture.

"Our hardest trouble at the beginning," said Lieutenant Scully, "was to convince employers that our boys were not criminals. They thought if the boys came to the police, they were ex-convicts or former inmates of juvenile homes or correctional institutions. Less than 2 per cent of the boys we place have ever been in custody of the police for any cause."

"Out of the nearly 7000 placed, we have had to take police action against only three—a showing far below the law of averages. Montgomery Ward & Co. has employed 82 of our boys, and they have turned out so well that George D. Everitt, president of the company, recently sent us his personal check for \$100 to pay the prize award for one month."

The boys file applications with the district police station, so that headquarters can tell the exact condition on each side of the city. Two policemen in each station, a total of 83 workers, are detailed to the work. The bureau concerns itself with boys ranging from 14 to 20 years of age.

Awards Given to Chicago Police for Finding Most 'Jobs' for Boys

Unusual Method of Help Has Placed 6926 Youths in Six Months—Employers Report Meritorious Work—Venture Attracts Wide Attention

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Sale of Best Books Will Be Fostered

Booksellers to Make Choice of Outstanding Publication During Each Month

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A scheme under which bookstores throughout the United States will select an outstanding book each month and foster its sale in concerted national campaigns, has just been announced here by the American Booksellers' Association.

"This book will be chosen from men in each station, a total of 83 workers, are detailed to the work. The bureau concerns itself with boys ranging from 14 to 20 years of age."

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Special Librarians of Organizations Greet Anniversary

Association Holds Twentieth Annual Meeting—Hears Value Extolled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Librarians of newspapers, commercial and technical organizations, financial and banking houses and insurance companies were welcomed at the twentieth anniversary of the Special Libraries Association by William Butterworth, newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Urging wider recognition of the usefulness of the reference library, Mr. Butterworth pointed out that it, like the research laboratory, has become a vital part of the equipment of every business house in the United States.

K. Dorothy Ferguson of San Francisco, librarian of the Bank of Italy, responded to the address of welcome. The growth of the association during its 20 years was traced by Dr. John A. Lapp of the department of sociology, Marquette University, and one of the founders of the association.

Business organizations maintaining reference libraries are eligible for institutional membership in the Special Libraries Association, which is entirely independent of the American Library Association. Librarians and department chiefs in special libraries compose the active membership. Associate membership is designed for assistants in special libraries.

DE MOLAY IN UTAH CONFERS HIGH HONORS

SALT LAKE CITY—The Order of De Molay conferred the Legion of Honor on three students of the University of Utah when 250 members from Ogden, Provo, and this city gathered at the first state convocation of this organization to be held in Utah.

Gov. George Dern presided and assisted in conferring Crosses of Honor on Alexander E. Eberhardt, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Utah, Free and Accepted Masons, and Frederick A. Moore and Julius S. Daniels, members of the advisory council of the Salt Lake De Molay Chapter. The students to receive the Legion of Honor were George Moore, Robert F. Scheiber and Byron G. Jones.

Pay Rise Given to Police

Members of the Boston police force who have been with the department more than five years will receive a pay increase of \$100 a year beginning June 1, according to a general order issued by Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner. Lieutenants will receive \$2600, sergeants \$2400, and patrolmen \$2100 a year.

College Adds Realty Course

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Business School Department of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering has added a course in real estate.

STUDEBAKER

The Great Independent

Sweeps the Boards!

.. holds all speed and stamina records for fully equipped stock cars

Every Car a Champion!

The President

\$1985 to \$2485

F.O.B. FACTORY

100 horsepower 80 miles an hour

131-inch wheelbase

Holds all official records for stock closed cars, regardless of power or price, from 5 to 2000 miles and from 1 to 24 hours.

The Commander

\$1435 to \$1625

F.O.B. FACTORY

85 horsepower 72 miles per hour

World's Champion car—25,000 miles in less than 23,000 consecutive minutes. Nothing else on earth ever traveled so far so fast.

The Dictator

\$1195 to \$1395

F.O.B. FACTORY

70 horsepower 65 miles per hour

5000 miles in less than 4800 consecutive minutes—a record for stock cars priced below \$1400.

The Erskine Six

\$795 to \$965

F.O.B. FACTORY

43 horsepower 62 miles per hour

A thousand miles in less than a thousand consecutive minutes—a record for stock cars priced below \$1000.

ERSKINE Six, Dictator, Commander or New President Straight Eight—they're champions all!

Read their separate, sweeping records—officially certified by the American Automobile Association. Champions in performance! Champions in stamina! Champions in durability! Studebaker has taken these three vital tests of value in a motor car and proved them beyond dispute—proved them in the only way they can be proved—by heroic tests of strictly stock cars under official sanction.

Think what this means to you in terms of everyday service—in terms of getting the most for every dollar you invest in a motor car!

Studebaker stands supreme and alone

These marvelous records made by Studebaker and Erskine cars are positive proof that they stand supreme and alone in their ability to travel thousands of miles at high speeds without mechanical trouble. Only a Studebaker Commander has ever traveled 25,000 miles in less than 23,000 minutes—no other car in the world ever

came within 10,000 miles of this remarkable feat. Nothing else has ever traveled so far so fast on land, sea or in the air!

When championship performance and championship stamina can be bought in Studebaker-built cars at One-Price prices (that in themselves set records of value), why be content with less than a champion?

40-mile-an-hour speed even when NEW!

These sensational proofs of inbuilt speed and endurance are direct results of Studebaker engineering genius, quality materials, precision manufacture and rigid inspections. For these reasons Studebaker and Erskine cars may safely be driven forty miles an hour the minute they leave the assembly line. Engine oil need be changed only at 2500-mile intervals. The Dictator, Commander and President need chassis lubrication only after each 2500 miles of travel.

Today Studebaker alone can offer you a champion in every price class. Come in today—drive a Studebaker champion! Let the car speak for itself.



SERVICE STATION
1295 Boylston St.
Open Evenings

STUDEBAKER SALES CO.

Phone Kenmore 3170—All Departments

SALESROOMS
626 Commonwealth Ave.
1295 Boylston St., Boston

Announcing our Latest Form of DEED of TRUST

This company has SPECIALIZED in Deeds of Trust for over thirty years

Write, call or telephone for our latest approved form of Deed of Trust with Promissory Notes; also "Requests for Full and Partial Reconveyance." These forms are free. The many advantages of the Deed of Trust over the Mortgage is attested by the large number now in use.

THE POWER OF SALE UNDER A DEED OF TRUST DOES NOT OUTLAW

The delay, inconvenience and uncertainty incident to a court foreclosure action are avoided.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
Title Guarantee Building
Broadway at 26th
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... \$6,500,000.00

Here's SOMETHING New!

To DRY WASH an automobile with, and save you real money besides. Not a liquid, not a paste. But a special, specially woven cloth made so that all you have to do is WIPe THE DRY CAR! The best thing you'll say is "Won't it scratch?" etc. Read on! There are over a million in use. Sold by almost every auto dealer, accessory store, gas station and well-stocked drug store—everywhere in the East. In the West, mostly by Ford dealers at the present time. It is called a

KOZAK Auto Dry Wash

and is sold on an absolutely money-back guarantee. It costs a dollar and is guaranteed to save you its cost TWICE OVER every time you get caught in the rain with your car and to keep on saving you a \$2 or \$3 wash job dozens of times.

Price \$1.00 will save fifty

Get the name right. Spell it K-o-z-a-k and make no mistake. It's the only Auto Dry Wash. This guarantee with check or bill, will bring as many Kozaks as you want at a Dollar Dry Wash. Write to Mr. U. S. or Canadian Post—if you can't find one locally.

KOZAK, 65 Park Place, Batavia, N. Y.
Send me.....Kozaks. \$.....enclosed. Money-back guarantee. I'll write my name plainly—it is
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

MARCH AGAINST USURIOUS LOANS MAKES ADVANCE

More Than 20 States Enact Laws to Protect Small Borrower in Need

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Awakening of business sentiment against the "loan shark" and legislation in more than 20 states to permit legitimate companies to operate is gradually putting the high-rate money lenders out of business, said Charles R. Napier, secretary of the Chicago Crime Commission.

As an attorney and a member of the vigilance committee of the American Industrial Leaders Association, Mr. Napier has toured the United States to lead local campaigns against usurers.

"Salary buying," a method by which high-rate money lenders have tried to get around the law in recent years, is being made unprofitable by large employers of labor who have agreed in many cities to ignore the specious claims of the lenders. The Better Business Bureau of St. Louis is now leading a campaign against them and Kansas City is aroused to the problem, said Mr. Napier.

Evidence that "loan sharks" are losing their hold in many sections was given by the lawyer. "Two years ago," he said, "when the evil was at its height, Chicago had 12 companies of 'salary buyers.' Now it has only two. One of the biggest operators has retired from business. Convictions against companies have been obtained in Des Moines, Ia., and in Pennsylvania. In Detroit and Jersey City offices of companies were raided like saloons. The business is gradually giving way to pressure."

What Salary Buying Is
Salary buying is simply an attempt to lend money at illegally high rates of interest with a pretense of obeying the law. Lenders found the method easy to use with railroad men. These workers are paid every two weeks, the worker receiving his envelope two weeks after he has earned his money. The lender offers to "buy" the wages the man has already earned but has not received.

No rate of interest is mentioned. The man who sells his salary merely gets 10 per cent less than the amount. The next week he is expected to turn over his entire salary to the lender. But the lenders' exactions do not stop with a mere 10 per cent. When the fortnight is ended, the borrower is more than likely unable to pay back the principal of the loan. It is virtually impossible for a man driven to spend his wages in advance to save up enough to pay back that amount in two weeks' time. The answer is for him to "sell" his salary again to the company, which collects another 10 per cent. This continues until the principal is paid at a rate of 240 per cent a year!

The salary buyers do not try to get the principal back, said Mr. Napier. It is to their interest to keep the loan going as long as possible at 10 per cent.

Can they do it legally? Until challenged, they contended boldly here that they could. In a letter to the Rock Island Railroad one of these companies declared:

"Since our business is confined exclusively to 'buying' we are not subject to city license, the view being taken that there is no law prohibiting a person from buying anything that is legitimately for sale."

Ruse Failed to Work
The Rock Island refused to be taken in by the argument, but many companies were deceived by the seemingly plausible legal case presented by the lenders.

So extensive were the "salary buyers' operations that a year ago one company wrote the Chicago Surface Lines asking, unsuccessfully in this case, for \$3422 of the pay of 149 employees in a single month.

About two years ago Chicago railroads dealt a blow to the loan companies by agreeing to ignore all their claims. From that time the "salary buyers" ceased to flourish here.

The American Railway Express Company, which had been receiving scores of letters from "salary buyers" attempting to collect, "stopped the racket over night," said Mr. Napier, by the simple process of announcing that the company would no longer honor "salary buyers' claims."

The railroads realize that employees should be able to make small loans for legitimate purposes, and credit unions are being considered as a method for meeting the needs of those in need.

Legitimate small loan companies are increasing in numbers in the 20 states which have adopted a model small loan law sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation.

organization, no matter how meritorious to the many already in operation. An informal assembly may be announced at any time and the absence of any formal body permits greater freedom of attendance by anyone interested in the subject as well as allowing invitations at the pleasure of any group prompted to extend that courtesy.

Eight Master Masons with the MacMillan Labrador expedition have petitioned for authority to establish a Masonic Lodge in the Far North so that their comrades could join. It was announced by David L. Wilson, retiring Grand Master, at the one hundred and eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine. He said that he sent word to them that he could not grant a dispensation but he gave them authority to conduct a lodge and to exemplify degrees. It was also reported that the 207 lodges in Maine now have a membership of 43,897, a gain of 147 during the year. An ovation was given Howard B. Smith of Norway, who has not missed a Grand Lodge meeting in 60 years. Harold E. Cook of Gardiner, was elected Grand Master.

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Juneau, Alaska, is to have a Scottish Rite Temple; the members of the Rite have already let the contract for construction. Alongside the temple will be a high school erected by the citizens of Juneau and the two institutions rising side by side will furnish together as educational units for the good of the community.

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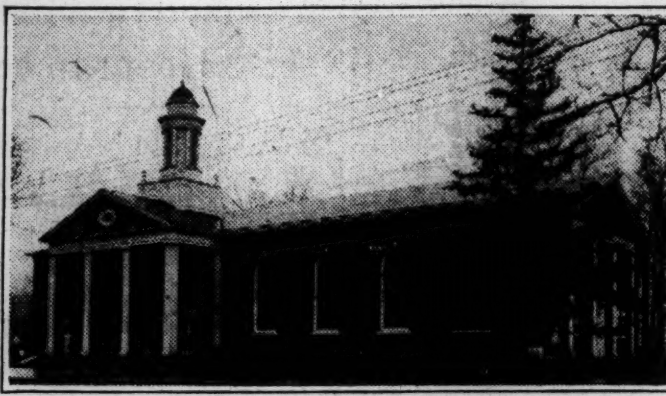
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Church Building of Colonial Type



New Edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Glencoe, Ill.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS OCCUPY NEW CHURCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLENCOE, Ill.—The Glencoe News published the following regarding the new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist:

"Occupying a prominent corner on Greenleaf and Beach Roads, this structure, which is the design of Leon E. Stanhope, president of the Illinois Society of Architects, probably is not excelled in its simplicity of beauty and harmony by any other church in the vicinity of Chicago."

"The most striking feature of the building is the entrance porch on Greenleaf Avenue which is surmounted by a chaste and dignified spire. From this porch one enters through one of three double doorways into a slate-paved foyer."

"To the right of the foyer is the main auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 356 in box pews. The Sunday school room seats 250. It is separated from the main auditorium by a folding partition which on occasion may be opened, thus throwing the two rooms together and providing a combined seating capacity of over 600."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA
Ontario—Brantford: Arcade Ballroom, Colborne and Queen Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

London: Church Edifice, Richmond and Kent Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven: Commercial High School Auditorium, York Square, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

NEW JERSEY—Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Avenue C at Fortieth Street, 8:30 p. m., May 27.

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, southwest corner New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., May 27.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Sunday School, 281 East 21st Street, 8 p. m., June 1.

Geneva: High School Auditorium, Milton and Pulteney Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 28.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

Longmeadow: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 29.

Longmeadow: Community House, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

MAINE—Bangor: Christian Science Chapel, 8 p. m., May 31.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brookline: Pythian Temple, West Elm Street, 8 p. m., May 27.

Clinton: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 31.

Dedham: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 27.

Fitchburg: Benjamin F. Brown Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., May 27.

Lawrence: Central Grammar School Hall, Diston Place, Methuen, 8 p. m., May 29.

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ATHLETICS AND YANKEES WIN

"Big Two" Draw One More
Game Farther From Rest
of American Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	8	.714
Philadelphia	19	9	.680
Cleveland	18	10	.643
Boston	17	11	.608
St. Louis	16	12	.571
Detroit	15	13	.536
Chicago	14	14	.500
Washington	13	15	.464

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 14, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 6 (11
innings).
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 3.

As though determined to keep their average of games won and lost above the .500 mark, the New York Yankees came out of a batting slump, Tuesday, and made 23 hits against the Boston Red Sox after a doubleheader on the previous day in which the Boston pitchers had allowed only 14 hits in two games. The score was 14 to 4. The Philadelphia Athletics, however, who gained on the Yankees, Monday, could not follow their lead, losing to the Detroit Tigers 7 to 6. Detroit continued its efforts toward gaining a place in the first division by defeating St. Louis and gaining on both the Browns and Red Sox, and Chicago forced Cleveland one full game farther away from the "big two" in the league standing by defeating the Indians, 4 to 3, and also moved into seventh place, forcing the Senators to take the last position.

Slowly but surely the Yankees and Athletics are drawing away from the rest of the league in winning percentage. The Yankees are now 2 1/2 games in front of Philadelphia, while the Athletics are only one game behind. The Yankees' victory, Tuesday, was its sixteenth in its last 18 starts, while Philadelphia won its thirteenth in its last 16 starts. Cleveland marked up its second straight victory for the Yankees, while Lloyd Powers, a free agent in 1927, was credited with his first victory in his initial start of the season for the Athletics.

When the full force of the Yankees' offensive in swing there is no stopping them. And Tuesday, with Ruth, Gehrig and Meusel hitting home runs, Combs knocking out two singles, a single, Durocher hitting three singles, Lazzeri making a double and two singles, and Bengough hitting three singles, the Yankees' hitting power was certainly in full swing. The one redeeming feature from the Red Sox viewpoint, was a home run by Todd, Ruth's home run was his thirteenth of the year and Gehrig's was his seventh. It was just a case of one hit among the Yankees and the Red Sox, but it was a home run. Dugan took a hand in it. Incidentally the Boston defense, usually impregnable, made three errors.

Philadelphia and Washington engaged in a battle on Tuesday, breaking out in full force in the ninth inning and forcing the game into extra innings. Washington apparently clinched the contest with a home run in the ninth but Philadelphia came back with two in its half and scored the winning run in the eleventh. The contest was a close one all season, made his initial appearance as a pinch hitter and tripled in the ninth knock out the Yankees. The Senators rallied in the ninth when Judge hit a triple with two on and Goslin followed as a pinch hitter with a home run. Jones also hit a home run. Judge had two singles to his credit as well as his home run and Sisler hit two singles.

Ogden held Detroit to seven hits but he gave four bases on balls and the Browns were defeated 6 to 3. Hellmuth hit a home run. Manush, former Detroit player, hit a double and two singles for St. Louis. This lost his third game of the season in 10 games when he threw a wide ball in the eighth inning allowing the Chicago White Sox to score the winning run which defeated Cleveland, 4 to 3. Cleveland out hit the winners, 12 hits to 8, and under normal conditions the Cleveland star right-hander should have won his eighth victory. The scores:

AT NEW YORK	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	14	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	3

AT PHILADELPHIA	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	19	1
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	0

AT DETROIT	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0

AT CHICAGO	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	0

MCCARTHY TRADES BRIAN
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—W. M. McCarthy, president of the San Francisco Mission, has announced that Edward Bryan, right-handed pitcher, has been traded to the Seattle Indians for Huff, outfielder. Bryan has been with the Mission for three years, pitching ordinary ball. Huff, who hit around .356 in 14 games last season, may be used in left field.

ROLL TO LEAD COLGATE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMILTON, N. Y.—Edwin D. Roll '28 of East Orange, N. J., has been elected captain of the 1928 Colgate intercollegiate track team. Roll is a quarter miler and won the Metropolitan title at that distance last season. He visited Germany for exhibition with other runners at the request of the Government last summer.

Illinois Is the Favorite to Retain "Big Ten" Track Title

Strength in Distance Runs and Field Events Expected
to Give Illini Their Second Successive Championship—Iowa Favored for Second

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. A. CHAMPIONS	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	20	8	.714
Michigan	19	9	.680
Northwestern	18	10	.643
Wisconsin	17	11	.608
Purdue	16	12	.571
Indiana	15	13	.536
Ohio State	14	14	.500
Nebraska	13	15	.464
Minnesota	12	16	.429
Iowa	11	17	.393

CHICAGO—First place strength in the longer runs and the field events is expected to give Illinois its second consecutive outdoor track and field championship of the Intercollegiate Conference of the Midwest at the Dyche Stadium, Evanston, Friday and Saturday. Coach Harry L. Gill's Illini are the favorite to retain the "Big Ten" title, which they won last year. The record of the Illini in the longer runs and the field events is 19 wins and 8 losses. The record of the Michigan Wolverines is 19 wins and 9 losses. Northwestern is 18 wins and 10 losses. Wisconsin is 17 wins and 11 losses. Purdue is 16 wins and 12 losses. Indiana is 15 wins and 13 losses. Ohio State is 14 wins and 14 losses. Nebraska is 13 wins and 15 losses. Minnesota is 12 wins and 16 losses. Iowa is 11 wins and 17 losses.

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form, should win the 16-pound shotput. He has a mark for the season of 47ft. 10 1/2 in., which is 7 inches better than the record. Indiana has won with a mark of 47ft. 3 1/2 in. E. W. Nelson '28, V. M. Lapp '28 and C. H. Forwald '28, Iowa; Todd, Indiana; A. W. Bagge '31, Northwestern; W. F. Klein '29 and V. E. Libby '28, Chicago, should make it an interesting contest. Lyon is regarded as an Olympic candidate. Discuss throwers will have to beat the champion, P. A. Kasmus '29, Ohio State, who appears to be doing better than ever. His best mark so far, 144ft. 4 1/2 in., made at the Pennsylvania Relays, is a standard for the season in the "Big Ten" to date. Lyon of Illinois, who is in this event, as also are Nelson and R. T. Mitchell '29, Iowa, and A. H. Laemmle '28, Minnesota.

Expect Hammer Record
The record appears to be unsafe in the 16-pound hammer throw. W. H. Ketz '29, Michigan, with a throw of 160ft. 10 in., has bettered the "Big Ten" record in this event, as also are Nelson and R. T. Mitchell '29, Iowa, and A. H. Laemmle '28, Minnesota.

Illinois has three favorites in the two-mile run. They are David Abbott '28, Northwestern, who has won the 2-mile run in 1927, 1928, and 1929. He has a good chance to break the record of 8:20. D. W. Fairchild '28 and A. Tocksten '28, Abbott's indoor time was only 8:25, slower than the outdoor record, and he may carry over the record. Martin of Purdue may run in this event. Fields of Indiana would be a favorite, as would L. Little '28, Indiana, and C. L. Bullamore '28, Wisconsin.

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REDS REGAIN LEAGUE LEAD

Cubs Drop Third Straight
Game by One-Run
Margin

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	20	8	.714
New York	19	9	.680
St. Louis	18	10	.643
Brooklyn	17	11	.608
Pittsburgh	16	12	.571
Philadelphia	15	13	.536
Chicago	14	14	.500
San Francisco	13	15	.464
Los Angeles	12	16	.429
San Diego	11	17	.393

The Cincinnati Reds regained first place in the National League pennant race, Tuesday, by defeating Pittsburgh, 5 to 4, while the Chicago Cubs dropped their third straight game, losing to the St. Louis Cardinals, 3 to 2. The New York Giants went into third place by defeating Brooklyn, and Boston gained a game on Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, the two clubs between the Braves and the first division, by defeating the last-place Phillies, 3 to 1.

The third straight defeat of the Cubs was the result of errors. Willis H. Hall, pitcher, hit the first of the season, his ninth of the season, and his third in the two games played against St. Louis, helped to make the game closer, but that is all. Incidentally, the Cubs out hit the Cardinals, just as they did in the opening game of the series. After winning 13 straight games, the Cubs have lost their last three by one-run margins. Cincinnati won its third victory in the four games played against Pittsburgh on some fine pitching by Mays, who allowed only eight hits. Lloyd Waner hit a home run in the fourth, with a man on base, to give the Pirates an imposing lead of three runs. But it was not enough, for the Pittsburgh defense collapsed, making four errors.

Two big innings, the sixth and the eighth, enabled the Giants to win, 9 to 5, over the Brooklyn Superbas. The pitching of Brandt was the star performance in the Boston victory over Philadelphia, 3 to 1. He allowed only three hits and should have had a shutout to his credit. The one lone Phillie run was a home run into the

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newly constructed field stands by Southern. The scores:
AT ST. LOUIS
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Reinhart and J. Wilson; Jones and Gonzales. Umpires—Wilson and Reardon. Time—2h. 5m.

AT NEW YORK
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Barnes, Chaplin, Faulkner and O'Farrell; Doak, Vance and DeBerry. Heinle, Winning pitcher—Chaplin. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Quigley, Ehrman and Stark. Time—2h. 25m.

AT BOSTON
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Brandt and Taylor; Walsh, McGraw and Lerian. Losing pitcher—Walsh. Umpires—Rigler, Hart and Jorda. Time—1h. 41m.

AT CINCINNATI
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 11 2
Pittsburgh 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 4 8 4
Batteries—Mays and Pichich; Kremen and Smith. Umpires—McGinnis, Maggee and Klein. Time—1h. 45m.

WELCH IS RELEASED
LOS ANGELES, Cal. (AP)—Frank Welch, former Boston American League baseball club outfielder, has been given his unconditional release by the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast League. Welch was purchased from the Boston Red Sox by the Los Angeles club last winter. H. C. Carley, who also came from the Red Sox, will fill Welch's place. Oscar J. Vitt, manager of the club, announced.

Illinois is the favorite to retain the "Big Ten" title, which they won last year. The record of the Illini in the longer runs and the field events is 19 wins and 8 losses. The record of the Michigan Wolverines is 19 wins and 9 losses. Northwestern is 18 wins and 10 losses. Wisconsin is 17 wins and 11 losses. Purdue is 16 wins and 12 losses. Indiana is 15 wins and 13 losses. Ohio State is 14 wins and 14 losses. Nebraska is 13 wins and 15 losses. Minnesota is 12 wins and 16 losses. Iowa is 11 wins and 17 losses.

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British Wireless Situation Result of Empire Chain Idea

Government Authority Discusses Events Leading Up to Recent Radio-Cable Merger

With interest growing in the development of the British beam system of wireless communication, particularly in the transatlantic field and as a means of linking up the British Empire, we asked Mr. Shoup to outline the developments leading to the recent important cable-radio merger in Great Britain. This is the first of two articles.

By G. STANLEY SHOUP

Assistant Chief, Communications Section, U. S. Department of Commerce

These observations deal with communications in the British Empire, and no attempt is made to compare them with other services. It is perhaps pertinent, however, to point out at the outset the number of radio stations in the Empire as compared with those in the United States.

Official statistics show there are 8314 stations in the whole British Empire. Of course, the majority of these are ship stations, which number 4739. There are 339 land radio-telegraph and 3115 amateur stations, and there are 121 broadcasting stations.

The countries embraced by these figures are: Great Britain, with 5321 of the total; the Ascension Islands, Australia, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, British Somaliland, British West Indies, Brunei, Canada (with 1115 stations), Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India, Irish Free State, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Georgia, South West Africa and Straits Settlements.

Although plans for an imperial wireless chain, to use the British term, were first discussed in Great Britain in 1910 by the Imperial Defense Committee, it has only been within the past year that the plan materialized.

Marconi Plans Rejected

The so-called Norman committee, which made known its findings in June, 1926, rejected the proposals of the Marconi Company for direct communication from England to Australia, South Africa and India, and recommended the erection of a chain of relay stations about 2000 miles apart, at an estimated cost of £1,243,000, to be owned and operated by the state.

The Norman report, however, did not find favor in the dominions, who were of the opinion that direct communication should be employed rather than an indirect system by means of relay stations. The dominions took independent action and organized Marconi subsidiary companies. Largely as a result of contemplated action by the dominions, the Cabinet reconsidered the matter in July, 1927, and approved the Marconi agreement for direct communication with Australia and South Africa. In March, 1928, the new Conservative Government, which supplanted the Coalition Government, decided to permit private capital to enter the field of imperial communications, and to admit an element of competition in the service.

Immediately following the announcement of this change of policy, the Marconi Company applied to the Postmaster-General for a general license, which was denied on May 8, 1928, on the grounds that if granted it would give the Marconi Company a virtual monopoly and exclude competition. It was thought that by allowing private capital to enter the field the scheme would be expedited, but nine months of negotiations between the Marconi Company and the British post office ended in deadlock.

Progress Retarded

By the end of 1923 little progress had been made. The post office had only one station belonging to the empire system, situated at Leaford, near Oxford (with receiving station at Banbury), while the only station of the proposed chain outside of the

British Isles was the one near Cairo. The question of imperial communications was becoming rather acute, and was considered of vital importance to the Empire. In order to expedite matters, another Imperial Wireless Telegraph Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Donald. The committee made known its findings in February, 1924, and its main recommendations were accepted by the Government in April of that year. It was decided that the post office through the state should own all radio stations in Great Britain for communication with other parts of the Empire, and all empire stations in Great Britain were to be operated under an improved business organization.

The announcement, however, in May, 1924, by the Marconi Company of the success with the beam system resulted in a radical departure from the systems and plans previously considered. The Government was quick to realize the potentialities of this means of communication and successfully negotiated an agreement with the Marconi Company, which was signed in July, 1924. It provided for the erection by the company of beam stations for direct communication with the dominions and India.

It was admitted that the beam system was in the nature of an experiment, and there were charges in some quarters that the government was paying considerable for an experiment. But the terms of the contract were rather severe, and the post office was amply protected by the rigid service guarantees and the provision that if the tests were not satisfactory any money paid would have to be returned. The Marconi Company agreed to co-operate regardless whether the dominions decided on the beam system or high-power stations.

The Rugby station was opened early in 1926 and cost about £490,000. It constitutes an important link in imperial communications and is being expanded particularly for short wave communication. The wavelengths in meters and frequencies in kilocycles used for the various beam services are as follows:

	Meters	Kilocycles
For Canada	16,574	18,100
For Australia	22,397	9,260
For South Africa	16,146	18,580
For India	24,012	8,200
	16,218	18,500
	24,168	8,780

The English station for transmitting to Canada and South Africa is located at Bodmin, Cornwall, while the receiving station for these services is located at Bridgewater in Somerset. The transmitting station for the Australian and Indian services is situated at Grimby, in Lincolnshire, the receiving station being located at Skegness, Lincolnshire.

The first beam service to be opened was between England and Canada. The Canadian transmitting station is located at Drummondville, about 30 miles east of Montreal, while the receiving station is about 25 miles north of Drummondville at Yamachiche. The Canadian station passed its official test in November, 1926. Another group of beam stations is in course of erection in Canada for service with Australia.

The Australian circuit was the second beam unit to be put in operation. Two transmitters are installed at Ballan, about 50 miles from Melbourne, one of which works direct with Great Britain and the other will work direct with Canada. Receiving

stations are located at Rockbank, about 20 miles from Melbourne. The Australian-English circuit passed its official test in the spring of 1927. The South African beam transmitting station is located at Klerkeval, a site of over 2000 acres, situated 32 miles from Cape Town. Receiving station is at Milnerton, about five miles from Cape Town. The stations passed their official tests in June, 1927. The Indian beam transmitting station is located at Kirkee, 75 miles southeast of Bombay, and the receiving station is at Dhond, about 48 miles east of Poona. This station was opened for commercial service in September, 1927.

Radio Program Notes

HANS BARTH, pianist, will be the guest artist of the Ampico Hour of Music, which will be broadcast through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network, Thursday evening, May 24, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7:30 o'clock central daylight time.

His solo during the Ampico program will be "Carreño Waltz," by Krokke, and he will be accompanied by the Ampico in MacDowell's "Polonaise" and a composition by Moszkowski. The recording of his rendition of his own compositions, "Moonlight" and "Japanese Clock," will also be heard.

The Ampico program is heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, and WHAM.

Colin O'More will be heard in "Whisper Sweet, Whisper Low" by Irving Berlin and "Rambler Rose" by Harry Warren. The program will be presented through the NBC Blue Network, Thursday evening, May 24, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7 o'clock central daylight time.

Miss Dragonette, NBC light opera soprano, will be the guest artist in the Maxwell Hour which will be presented through the NBC Blue Network, Thursday evening, May 24, at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 8 o'clock central daylight time.

W. C. Polla, who will direct the orchestra of more than 20 pieces, is the composer of "Dancing Tambourine" and other popular dance hits. He is also well known as an arranger, specializing in unique orchestral effects. Many of the numbers to be presented in the programs by the Phil Soldiers will be heard in Mr. Polla's own arrangements. The programs will be sponsored by Stanco, Inc.

Stations through which these programs will be broadcast include WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, and WHAM.

A gala concert, as a Victor Herbert testimonial, will be staged in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton

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GEORGE E. WHITE Orange 153

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Salted Nuts—Bon Voyage Packages

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Makers of

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Mayonnaise and Russian Delight Piccalilli

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

363 Main St. Tel. Orange 8309

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-590m)

5:40 p. m. — Stock market, business news.

5:50 Positions wanted.

6:05 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

6:25 News.

6:45 Sessions Chimes.

6:55 Juvenile Gems.

7:05 Big Brother Club; Joy Spreaders; Belmont Four.

7:20 Earle Aldine, baritone; Alberta Berry, pianist.

8:00 F. Woman's Home Companion Hour.

8:15 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

8:25 "Looking Over the Morning."

8:45 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

8:55 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

9:05 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

9:15 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

9:25 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

9:35 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

9:45 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

9:55 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

10:05 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

10:15 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

10:25 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

10:35 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

10:45 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

10:55 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

11:05 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

11:15 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

11:25 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

11:35 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

11:45 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

11:55 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

12:05 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

12:15 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

12:25 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

12:35 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

12:45 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

12:55 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

1:05 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

1:15 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

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2:05 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

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2:55 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

3:05 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

3:15 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

3:25 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

3:35 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

3:45 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

3:55 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

4:05 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

4:15 W. E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.

Katy, Give Me the Sunshine, Laura.

9 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

10 WOR Columbia Phonograph Hour; Edna Thomas, diseuse; Felix Salmond, cellist.

11 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

12 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

13 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

14 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

15 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

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64 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

65 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

66 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

67 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

68 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature"; "Fatinella."

10:35 Baseball results.

10:40 The Featers.

11 String quartet.

11:45 Time: weather.

Tomorrow

11 a. m.—Women's program.

11:05 WBZA Instrumental Group, assisted by Mme. Loretta Laurenti.

11:30 Margia Ray.

11:35 WBZA Instrumental Group, assisted by Mme. Loretta Laurenti.

12 Organ recital, Manuel Delia.

12:30 p. m.—Time: weather.

WBET, Boston (1040kc-550m)

5:05 p. m.—News.

5:15 Incidental organ music from Metropolitan Theater.

6 One Marie Rahner Polyanna Orchestra.

6:30 Continuation organ music from Metropolitan Theater.

6:45 Talk, Patrick F. Shea, Cambridge police.

7 Baseball: finance: news.

7:15 Banjo Fun Club.

7:35 Sport interview.

7:50 Rose Hahn, pianist.

8 "Little Journey's Into Songland"; Marion Keene Whitmore, soprano.

8:15 Richard Wilson, tenor; Julia Amadio, pianist.

8:30 Capitol Theater, Somerville; program auspices Dilby Post, A. J.

8:30 May Black Wells, contralto; Elsie Chase, pianist; Kent W. Smith, bass.

9:45 Helen Studzinski, violinist.

10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

10:35 News: weather: baseball.

Tomorrow

3 p. m.—Intercollegiate track trials, from Harvard Stadium, reported by Richard Grant.

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THE HAGUE HOLLAND

STRONG TONE CONTINUES IN WOOL MARKET

Trend of Values Here and
Abroad Against Buyer—
Crossbreds Active

The strong tone which has been in evidence in the wool market for the last two weeks is continuing, and the tendency of prices is unmistakably against the buyer.

The course of values in the foreign markets has had a decidedly stabilizing influence upon this market and, especially the course of values in London.

Advices from the goods markets all indicate a sound interest in wool fabrics, and here and there mills are finding it possible to raise the price of wool goods until gradually the higher level than for some time past.

Business and combers are finding more time, too, than for some time past. Fine tops have been active for some weeks ago, with not a few combers wanting \$1.45 for really choice lots in oil.

The London Colonial wool auctions came to a close yesterday with prices showing practically complete recovery to the closing level of the previous series. At the close of the series the buyers were less keen than earlier in the series.

Crossbreds were in keen demand by the home trade right up to the close of the series. Most of the trade, although Germany showed interest in these wools, and a few were taken for foreign side.

At the end of the series, England was buying some fine wools, as well as the closing rates on parity with the closing rates of the preceding series, although medium slight prices were off about 5 per cent as a rule.

Mohair is rather slow in this market, but prices are firm. About 80 per cent of the new clip of Cape summer furbs is reported to have been sold at 299/30d, delivered New York, America has taken a large proportion of the new clip sold. Bradford and Continental are in light supplies, and prices are firmly maintained.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Boston New York
Call money—renewal rate 6%
Commercial paper 6%
Customers' loans 4 1/2%
Collateral loans 4 1/2%
Year money 5 1/2%
Sixty-day bills 5 1/2%
Four to six months 5 1/2%

Bar silver in New York
Bar silver in London 28 1/2
Bar gold in New York 81 1/2
Bar gold in London 81 1/2

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges—Boston New York
Exchanges—Boston New York
Exchanges—Boston New York
Exchanges—Boston New York

Acceptance Market
Prime eligible banks
20 days 4 1/2%
60 days 4 1/2%
90 days 4 1/2%
3 months 4 1/2%
6 months 4 1/2%
Non-eligible private banks
In general 4 1/2% per cent higher

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston 4%
Chicago 4%
Cleveland 4%
Dallas 4%
Denver 4%
Detroit 4%
Houston 4%
Kansas City 4%
Los Angeles 4%
Madison 4%
Minneapolis 4%
New York 4%
Philadelphia 4%
Portland 4%
San Francisco 4%
St. Louis 4%
St. Paul 4%
Seattle 4%
Washington 4%
Wichita 4%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of foreign exchange rates follow:
Sterling—London 24 1/2
Paris—Paris 100
Frankfurt—Frankfurt 100
Berlin—Berlin 100
Hamburg—Hamburg 100
Brussels—Brussels 100
Amsterdam—Amsterdam 100
Stockholm—Stockholm 100
Copenhagen—Copenhagen 100
Oslo—Oslo 100
Helsinki—Helsinki 100
Tallinn—Tallinn 100
Riga—Riga 100
Vilna—Vilna 100
Warsaw—Warsaw 100
Lodz—Lodz 100
Katowice—Katowice 100
Zabrze—Zabrze 100
Bydgoszcz—Bydgoszcz 100
Gdansk—Gdansk 100
Poznan—Poznan 100
Krakow—Krakow 100
Lublin—Lublin 100
Vladivostok—Vladivostok 100
Yokohama—Yokohama 100
Manila—Manila 100
Cebu—Cebu 100
Singapore—Singapore 100
Batavia—Batavia 100
Sourabaya—Sourabaya 100
Semarang—Semarang 100
Surabaya—Surabaya 100
Bandung—Bandung 100
Medan—Medan 100
Singapore—Singapore 100
Batavia—Batavia 100
Sourabaya—Sourabaya 100
Semarang—Semarang 100
Surabaya—Surabaya 100
Bandung—Bandung 100
Medan—Medan 100

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:
Wheat No. 2 red 21 1/2
Wheat No. 2 white 21 1/2
Corn No. 2 yellow 12 1/2
Corn No. 2 white 12 1/2
Soybean meal 12 1/2
Soybean oil 12 1/2
Cottonseed meal 12 1/2
Cottonseed oil 12 1/2
Lard 12 1/2
Sugar 12 1/2
Coffee 12 1/2
Tea 12 1/2
Spices 12 1/2
Fruit 12 1/2
Vegetables 12 1/2
Meat 12 1/2
Poultry 12 1/2
Eggs 12 1/2
Honey 12 1/2
Butter 12 1/2
Milk 12 1/2
Cream 12 1/2
Ice 12 1/2
Fuel 12 1/2
Timber 12 1/2
Lumber 12 1/2
Paper 12 1/2
Glass 12 1/2
Rubber 12 1/2
Leather 12 1/2
Textiles 12 1/2
Metals 12 1/2
Minerals 12 1/2
Chemicals 12 1/2
Pharmaceuticals 12 1/2
Cosmetics 12 1/2
Toys 12 1/2
Clothing 12 1/2
Shoes 12 1/2
Furniture 12 1/2
Electronics 12 1/2
Automobiles 12 1/2
Aircraft 12 1/2
Machinery 12 1/2
Instruments 12 1/2
Books 12 1/2
Magazines 12 1/2
Newspapers 12 1/2
Radio 12 1/2
Television 12 1/2
Refrigerators 12 1/2
Stoves 12 1/2
Washing machines 12 1/2
Vacuum cleaners 12 1/2
Sewing machines 12 1/2
Toasters 12 1/2
Blenders 12 1/2
Juicers 12 1/2
Grinders 12 1/2
Mills 12 1/2
Presses 12 1/2
Saws 12 1/2
Drills 12 1/2
Pumps 12 1/2
Motors 12 1/2
Generators 12 1/2
Transformers 12 1/2
Switches 12 1/2
Circuit breakers 12 1/2
Fuses 12 1/2
Relays 12 1/2
Sensors 12 1/2
Actuators 12 1/2
Controllers 12 1/2
Converters 12 1/2
Inverters 12 1/2
Rectifiers 12 1/2
Diodes 12 1/2
Triodes 12 1/2
Tetodes 12 1/2
Pentodes 12 1/2
Hexodes 12 1/2
Septodes 12 1/2
Octodes 12 1/2
Nonodes 12 1/2
Decodes 12 1/2
Undecodes 12 1/2
Dodecodes 12 1/2
Tridecodes 12 1/2
Tetradecodes 12 1/2
Pentadecodes 12 1/2
Hexadecodes 12 1/2
Septadecodes 12 1/2
Octadecodes 12 1/2
Nonadecodes 12 1/2
Eicodcodes 12 1/2
Triacodes 12 1/2
Tetraodes 12 1/2
Pentodes 12 1/2
Hexodes 12 1/2
Septodes 12 1/2
Octodes 12 1/2
Nonodes 12 1/2
Decodes 12 1/2
Undecodes 12 1/2
Dodecodes 12 1/2
Tridecodes 12 1/2
Tetradecodes 12 1/2
Pentadecodes 12 1/2
Hexadecodes 12 1/2
Septadecodes 12 1/2
Octadecodes 12 1/2
Nonadecodes 12 1/2
Eicodcodes 12 1/2
Triacodes 12 1/2
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READING
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LUNCH—TEA—DINNER
Open daily, including Sundays, from 12 noon till 8. Phone Media 100

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Everything for the Garden
Fertilizers, Seeds, Implements
A REAL Can Opener
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A child can open a can with the B-C

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Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing

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Quality, Style, Service

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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A full line of poultry, butter, eggs and produce.

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Special Prices on Spring Hats to make room for Summer Display

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MRS. B. H. SNYDER
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Open Every Eve. Personal Supervision

GOOD SEA FOOD
Every Day

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High Grade Fresh and Smoked Meats

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Our Milk is from Tested Herds
Pasturized

DEMAND THE BEST
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Wearing Apparel and Millinery

For refreshingly dressed women
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A GOOD PLACE TO SHOP IN

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Bakers of "All Good Things to Eat"

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Lawn Mowers, Lawn Seed, Garden Hose, Garden Tools, Bone Meal, Sheep Manure
ALL FOR LAWN
MCLELLAN & GOTWALT
YORK, PA.

For Good Dry Cleaning and Pressing
See GETZ
16 S. Queen Street, York, Pa.

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

"D. P." Logs
So insistent was Duncan Phye, America's famous cabinetmaker, on the highest quality of raw materials, that West Indian exporters of mahogany referred to their best timbers as "Duncan Phye" logs and marked them with his initials.

Kitchen Mileage
It is estimated that the American housewife walks three miles a day in the kitchen. Ten years ago she walked seven miles.

Many Colors
More than 2,000,000 distinguishable colors can be produced, according to the report of a natural scientist.

ENGLISH SPEAKING
Approximately 200,000,000 people speak the English language.

The Tern's Travels
The arctic tern migrates from the north polar regions to the antarctic.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "Tonia, we presume, is where the shower is sufficient to render the grass too wet to cut, but not wet enough to spoil the game of golf."

Soot in Chicago
It is estimated that 90,000 tons of soot fall every year in Chicago.

Indianapolis News: It takes all sorts of persons to make a world, including the man who feels perfectly comfortable in a pair of white knickers.

Paying Property
In all its 82 years as a corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad has never failed to pay a dividend.

Des Moines Register: This campaigning by radio is going to take a lot of joy out of life for the ticklers, too, by the way.

A Thought for Today
VIRTUE is like a rich stone, best plain set.

—BACON

The Children's Corner
Sunset Stories

The Flowering Crab
Put on your gown of dainty white, Put on your bodice blue; For I've been waiting all the night To greet the May with you.

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, the old squirrel of Boston Common, was a singer. He would probably have sung the above song on this particular morning in May. For it was the sort of May morning that would make anyone want to sing. Perhaps Mr. Scroggins wanted to, but didn't. He just said to Mrs. Scroggins, as he sat down to the breakfast table



"Let's get nearer," said Mr. Scroggins. So they drew nearer, right up under the great pile of bloom. And as they stood on the grass carpet under the flowering crab, both Mr. Scroggins and Mrs. Scroggins thought of the same thing, for he said "Ah!" and she said "Ah!"

"My dear," said Mr. Scroggins, "one of the best things about being a squirrel is that you can climb right into a tree." So together they went up into the bloom and lay down on a limb of a tree. They would first close their eyes and then open them so that out of the corners they could enjoy the shape of the little pink shells of the blossoms and the white and pink of a branch.

And until the Garden began to be filled with hurrying people, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins lay there and loved it all. Some of the people hurried right by and didn't even know there was a flowering crab, but not so the Scroggins.

They had their fill of beauty and then hurried home still carrying much of the beauty with them.

A Spring Parade
WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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First, Teddie, a-wheeling the go-cart, is seen. With little Miss Baby, in state, like a queen.

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A-dragging a battered tin elephant gray. Come, see the procession just over the way!

LENA B. ELLINGWOOD.

Garden Puzzle

At 5:15 sharp, "We must hurry, my dear. We're going to see the flowering crab after we have done the dishes!"

Mrs. Scroggins beamed. "Oh dear! Of course we'll hurry. Who wouldn't? And it is at its loveliest!"

Mr. Scroggins answered by attacking his porridge boldly with a spoon and eating his breakfast as quickly as any old squirrel ever ate.

Breakfast over and dishes done, arm in arm went Mr. Scroggins from their home in Ulmus Americana (American elm), up past the big monument and down the hill to Charles Street. There was very little traffic so early in the morning, so with hardly a pause they hurried across Charles Street and into the Public Garden.

The faces of the two old squirrels were bright and they looked eagerly at the tulip beds and the pansies and exclaimed with delight at a magnolia which still had a few late blossoms like tinted teacups. But these weren't the things they had hurried through breakfast to see and soon they fairly ran along the smooth walks which looked as though they had been newly swept and then sprinkled with cocoa.

Suddenly Mrs. Scroggins clutched Mr. Scroggins's arm tighter. "There!" she said.

"There indeed!" agreed Mr. Scroggins.

Across the level lawn was a great bouquet of blossom, a tree as shapely

The Monitor Reader

- | Check Those You Can Answer | |
|--|----|
| 1. When should one speak of a woman as a "lady" or refer to a man as a "gentleman"?— <i>Women's Enterprises Page</i> | 10 |
| 2. Does John Drinkwater think the writing of poetry should be encouraged?— <i>Sayings</i> | 10 |
| 3. How should "Jane Eyre" be pronounced?— <i>Educational Page</i> | 10 |
| 4. At whose request was Washington, D. C., planned?— <i>Children's Corner</i> | 10 |
| 5. What new street regulations will be in vogue in Berlin next month?— <i>World's Great Capitals</i> | 10 |
| 6. What country has not as yet adopted the telephone?— <i>Odds and Ends</i> | 10 |
| 7. How is radio aiding speech modulation?— <i>Theatrical Page</i> | 10 |
| 8. What is the derivation of "breastplate"?— <i>A Word a Day</i> | 10 |
| 9. For what purpose are teacups raised?— <i>Editorial Note</i> | 10 |
| 10. What has been the history of "third parties" in America?— <i>Editorial</i> | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Romance
Romance is an old French word for the "vernacular" or vulgar Latin of the provinces as opposed to the learned traditions of the schools.

To fully appreciate it we must turn back to the ninth century, when important changes were taking place in the Latin language. Popular Latin mixed with foreign elements was becoming a new speech, and in this Lingua Romana were written the tales of chivalry, the lays of the Troubadours and Minnesingers.

These compositions took to themselves the title of romances and later, any songs or stories of like nature, regardless of language retained the same appellation.

Strange, impossible adventures and surprising incidents characterize a romance. Likewise the mental tendency toward that which is chivalrous or mystical is sometimes called romance. To indulge in extravagant stories is to romance, which may be a euphemistic way of saying "to tell a falsehood."

There is but one correct way to pronounce this word, accenting the second syllable, ro-mance. Sound the o as in obey, a as in am.

"Cervantes' Don Quixote" is one of our most delightful romances."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say
William M. Jardine: "The men engaged in American agriculture to-day are the world's most efficient farmers from the standpoint of output per worker, excepting, possibly, farmers of the British dominions."

Dr. Lewis Gaston Leary: "Let us be greedy for a more joyous abundance of living, as in faith and friendship and service, we help more people and love more people."

The Rev. Stanley A. Hunter: "If your religion leads you to pessimism, you may be sure that it is a counterfeit of the genuine article."

Lofton S. Wesley: "In our highly electrified, motorized, and mechanized order I can see no place for any but industrial alcohol."

Prof. James Y. Simpson: "If civilization is to survive, it will do so only as it follows in the Christian way of life."

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Mr. Scrog

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Notable Step Toward Peace

IT IS still premature to ascribe either complete success or failure to the negotiations being conducted between the State Department of the United States and certain other countries for the formulation of a treaty renouncing war. At this moment it is enough to say that no untoward or unexpected obstacle has appeared in the pathway toward this greatly desired end. The progress of the negotiations is being conducted with a degree of publicity quite unprecedented in diplomatic affairs of such magnitude, justifying the belief that all of the chancelleries involved are quite willing to test public sentiment on their various propositions and reservations before permitting them to harden into a fixed program.

What has been definitely accomplished thus far is this: The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan have declared their approval of the heart of the proposal, namely, Article 2 of the American Draft, which reads thus:

The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

The acceptance "in principle" by all of the great powers of so radical a peace declaration as this is an inestimable step forward. Little more than ten years ago all of these governments were embroiled in the most barbarous and destructive war known to history. Today the historians of each are engaged with almost equal zeal in the effort to discover what it was about and who began it. That these former belligerents should now declare it to be their belief that no such conflict should again be provoked for the settlement of any dispute or conflict whatsoever marks a notable change in the political conviction and methods of the world.

It is important, at this juncture, to recount something of the history of the negotiations which, beginning April 6, 1927, have reached this favorable position. At that time M. Briand, on behalf of France, addressed to the United States a communication in which he set forth a draft treaty for the outlawry of war. The occasion was happily chosen, since it marked the tenth anniversary of the entry of the United States into the World War. The treaty was limited to the United States and France, and in brief it may be described as an agreement for the outlawry of war between the two countries. It produced marked interest, particularly among the many societies in the United States devoted to the furtherance of peace, and many resolutions of various sorts were introduced into Congress favoring it.

Secretary Kellogg allowed it to remain unanswered until Dec. 27, 1927, when he sent a note to France applauding the proposition made, but suggesting that its beneficent operation should be extended to all countries. M. Briand in return conceded the desirability of such a general treaty, rather than the one which he had proffered to the United States as a further step in the long and traditional friendship, but said that certain qualifications would be necessary should its scope be thus extended. He urged that France had entered into certain international obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Locarno pacts; that renunciation of war should not deprive the signatories of their legitimate right of defense; that if one of the signatory powers should break the agreement, all others should be released, and finally that the treaty should not be merely multilateral, but universal, and that all nations of the world should participate in it.

In April, 1928, the United States Ambassadors at London, Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo presented a draft treaty prepared at Washington, together with copies of the correspondence between M. Briand and Secretary Kellogg. As this draft treaty took no notice of the reservations suggested by M. Briand, the French Foreign Office in its turn presented its version of it, including those reservations. Both France and the United States throughout the long correspondence have expressed thorough confidence that ultimately a formula would be found for the reconciliation of their divergent points of view. Indeed, up to the present time it is in the running debate between M. Briand and Ambassador Claudel, on the part of France, and Secretary Kellogg, on the part of the United States, that the most interesting diplomatic points have been discussed. The endeavor of France to confine the significance of the treaty to wars of aggression was controverted by Secretary Kellogg, who also scored a neat point by pointing out to M. Briand that if the universal treaty proposed by him seemed to interfere with the French obligations to the League of Nations and the Locarno agreement, the original bilateral treaty proposed by France must have been equally obnoxious to those commitments. But with the submission of both the United States and the French drafts to the other powers, the debate between the French and American Foreign Offices, though interesting as an example of keen dialectics, loses something of its importance.

The most significant reply to the French contentions was presented by Secretary Kellogg, not in a diplomatic communication, but in a speech delivered at New York before the Council on Foreign Relations, with Ambassador Claudel in the audience. The address was entitled, "The War Prevention Policy of the

United States," and besides touching upon the Bryan and Root arbitration and conciliatory treaties, it dealt at length with the points raised by France in reference to the treaty for the outlawry of war. This speech served not merely as an answer to the French contentions, but to a certain extent met in advance the views expressed on the 19th of May by the British Foreign Office which, in approving the American plan as a whole, suggested certain reservations.

Mr. Kellogg made it clear in his speech that he regarded the right of self-defense as fundamental, and did not think it necessary to restate it in the text of the treaty. In this the British Government concurs. Concerning the French contention that violation of the treaty by one of the parties should release the remainder, Secretary Kellogg expressed his concurrence, and the British Government in its note regards the speech as a sufficient elucidation of the treaty to make the incorporation of this stipulation in the major document needless, although the suggestion is made that some supplementary diplomatic agreement might be made to cover the point. The British answer laid stress upon the existing obligations to the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Locarno Treaties. While Secretary Kellogg in his speech had made it clear that he had no intention to interfere with such obligations, the British response suggests that some assurance to that effect should be included in the treaty.

A special clause in the British response drew attention to the responsibility of His Majesty's Government for the protection of mandated regions and of the British dominions, and declared that in accepting the treaty Great Britain should not prejudice its freedom of action in respect to these regions. It is also pointed out that as the United States holds similar responsibilities toward the Philippines, Panama, and other sections of the world, it presumably will coincide with the British point of view on this subject. Great Britain disagrees with France in holding that all nations must participate in the treaty, but holds that it might be embarrassing if certain states of Europe with which parties to the treaty may already have treaty relations are not included. It suggests that further attention be given to this subject, but does not raise the issue as one at all vital to the general proposition. Great Britain also asks that the British dominions, in addition to the Imperial Government, should be made parties to the treaty.

The present status of the treaty negotiations is therefore a most promising one. The differences that have arisen are declared even by those who raised the points involved, to be but slight and easily harmonized. That it may become necessary to hold some form of a conference in order to complete the treaty is probable, although apparently not in accord with the desires of the United States State Department. It would not, however, seem reasonable to suppose that the United States would seriously object to such a conference. Beyond doubt, if the negotiations under way shall proceed in future as harmoniously as they have up to the present time, the result will be the completion of an international document which will do more for peace than any formal action which has followed the great war. The agreement will neither weaken the League of Nations, nor will it involve the United States in the details of that organization. It will strengthen rather than limit the Monroe Doctrine. It will be an intelligent and practicable step toward the realization of what to many has seemed an ideal impossible of attainment, namely the actual outlawry of war.

Advancing British Womanhood

ABOUT ten years ago, a section of the womanhood of the British Nation was enfranchised in the face of much opposition. Today it is a difficult task to estimate the sum total of benefits that have accrued as a result of this step. Even a most casual review of the facts discloses many beneficent changes actuated by the women of Great Britain. Can it not be said, therefore, that the immediate future looks still brighter with the addition of 5,000,000 new women voters?

One of the outstanding changes which might be said to have taken place as the result of woman suffrage is in the English home itself. Woman's increasing and keen interest in the vote has widened her horizon, thus benefiting not only herself but all her family. This increasing interest, by the way, was commented on by the Duchess of Atholl, Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Education, on her recent visit to the United States, when she said the women "crowd into political meetings and seem to be anxious to learn all they can about political issues of the day." Another important change, as Grace James pointed out in the New York Times recently, is that of the tone of the electioneering speeches. Weather-beaten slogans and worn-out political tricks find no sympathy with British women. The recent election of fourteen women mayors in England and Wales, including one Lord Mayor, Miss Margaret Beavan, in Liverpool, is bound to make history. And besides mayors, there are women aldermen, councillors, magistrates, jurors and guardians. A judge was recently reported as having said, "the course of justice has been considerably helped rather than hindered since the women have served on the jury." The demonstrated ability of women these past years to manage property has moved many municipalities to hand such work over to them. The demand for women police has been steadily growing, while the number of women barristers, solicitors, accountants, surveyors, architects, preachers and so forth is rapidly increasing. It can scarcely be doubted that the ballot is directly or indirectly responsible for the significant strength and scope of the present day Englishwoman's activities in nearly all directions.

Talking Photoplays

WITH all the leading motion-picture producers in the United States equipping their studios with apparatus for recording speech, music and other sounds to accompany the photoplay, the films are clearly entering upon a new phase. Already 400 theaters are wired for the "talkers," and before the end of

the year this number will be increased to a thousand, according to the electrical manufacturing company that controls much of the apparatus being used.

A remarkable aspect of this new development is the confidence of the film makers in the possibilities of talking pictures. For nothing that has yet been shown publicly has been altogether satisfactory, to judge from the printed comment. What has encouraged the picture makers to go ahead is the public's response to one successful brand of news reel that records sounds as well as sights, and the wide popularity of a single feature picture that presented an entertainer well known on the musical comedy stage in several of the songs for which he is famous. In addition, this film carried its own incidental orchestral music, recorded when the picture was made, records of ritual choruses incidental to the story, and brief passages of dialogue.

Something less than perfection was attained in all this recording of sound, and the reviewers said so. But the picture has proved a great money maker, as the public in large numbers liked it. Critics complained that the sound accessories were too noisy, but the general run of paying patrons did not seem to object to this any more than it objected to the peculiar faculty of the device of giving an apparent lisp to every speaking voice. Until expert attendants are available, it is said, the sound will have to be kept loud so that the softer passages may not be lost. The defect in question has been overcome in radio by means of modulation control, and doubtless this problem will soon be solved in the theater projection.

One vexed question is what will be done about exporting talking pictures from the great English-speaking countries. Some persons have a vision of continental nations becoming familiar with English through seeing and hearing such pictures. Others say that separate versions of every talking photoplay will have to be made for every country that is to be sought as a market. Still others have a notion that a type of story-telling can be used that will make dispensable the sound attachment when talking pictures are sent into countries where English is not spoken. In any event, it is clear that a thorough tryout is to be given to the possibilities of giving audibility to the "silent drama."

Aiding the Small Borrower

APPROVAL by other financiers of the plan adopted by one of the largest banks in New York to aid small borrowers indicates the possible adoption of the method generally. Those who have had the opportunity to observe the oppressive system imposed upon the patrons of professional money lenders in cities of the United States need not be informed that the need of relief is imperative. Exorbitant rates of interest are charged in violation of usury laws, the defense being, of course, that the risk involved justified such practices. In New York, recently, investigation has been made of individual instances in which hardships have been imposed upon many who have, unwittingly or from necessity, fallen into the hands of usurers. One direct result of this is the announced plan for the relief of those whose condition is such as to warrant consideration.

But in the endeavor to supply timely and needed aid to the worthy and unfortunate, care should be taken to prevent the door from being opened too wide. It is always easier to borrow than to repay, even when the interest rate is low. At the moment, too, the temptation to indulge in speculation seems unusually strong. Luxuries which may have been denied the wage earner and his family are easily obtainable upon small initial payments. The vacation period, with attractive trips provided, is at hand with its appeal to everyone. All of these call for cash in hand. The wisdom of making it available almost for the asking is at least questionable.

There is, however, not the slightest doubt as to the need of a wide readjustment of the financial affairs of many persons who have impossibly burdened themselves with money obligations which cannot easily be met. The first and principal undertaking by banks and bankers who can adjust their affairs so as to provide these comparatively small loans should be to emancipate these borrowers from the slavery to usurers. It is probably a fact that there are many thousands of families in all the larger cities of the United States who are actually in distress because of such obligations. That they continue to pay as long as possible is proof of their integrity, even if it does not prove their ability to manage their affairs economically.

Random Ramblings

German chemists have perfected a new kind of ice by which it is possible to have skating and coasting in the summer. Good, and perhaps the next invention will be a means of removing snow and ice so as to permit the playing of golf and baseball during the winter.

In ordering police officials not to interfere with small boys looking through knotholes at ball games, the Mayor of Portland, Ore., gives evidence that he is still a boy at heart.

The difficulty with "favorite sons" is that many a man who can "win in a walk" while carrying his own state cannot run very well when he has to carry forty-seven others.

The fact that the City of New York is searching for new sources of revenue shows that the general public is not the only seeker for means to make both ends meet.

Before the German-Irish fiends return to their native lands, let it be recorded that the oft-used phrases are not "Deutschland Go Bragh" and "Erin Uber Alles."

President Coolidge has signed the bill cutting the air mail postal rate in half. Some deflation!

Ten years make a big difference in the way people in the United States do their Hooverizing.

Beating swords into plowshares might be one way of solving the farm relief problem.

Spring in the Bois de Boulogne

TWO ducks whirl overhead, moving swiftly northward. The pool is placid, imaging the outline of pine tops against the evening sky. One great planet is a light-house in the heavens, the shore lights of the stars not yet being visible. We are leaning against a tree, absorbing the peace and beauty of the scene and wondering how such things can be when one is still technically within the city of Paris. Actually, we were in the Bois de Boulogne, but this vast park, by reason of a bulge in the customs' fence, is in the city limits.

It is spring time in the Bois, and there could be scarcely a fairer season of the year for getting close to this venerable wood. The charm of the Bois is in its multitude of persuasions. Here wandered "the good King Dagobert" in the seventh century, and who knows how many kings of France and monarchs of other states have followed the glades of this forest?

A special railway station is located in the Bois and at this spot visiting heads of foreign countries get off their trains. But the Bois is free to all, never shut, and down its avenues stroll the mighty and the humble. Here can be seen the latest frock and the peasant dress, and perhaps this mingling under the oaks and beeches typifies the democracy of the French capital.

How one comes to love this Bois with its changing moods and in its differing aspects! Twice each day I pass through it, morning and evening, and it is never the same. Sometimes I move circuitously for a fresh glimpse of some hitherto undiscovered dell. Sometimes I stop and gather stock for future memories. It was even thus that I chanced to pause by the pond and lean against a friendly tree and saw the duck and heard the early night sounds. Near by, and better seen in morning light, is a waterfall, water scrambling down a miniature mountain of naturally piled rock. Now the yellow forsythia is in bloom about the base, and the scene is framed on the sides by poplars and birches, above by the sky and below by the road.

Just now all the low bushes look like large branches of maidenhair fern, the plum trees are in blossom, and the forsythia in abundant golden spray. I do not profess to know as much as I would like of birds, but never have I heard such torrents of chirping and song of these feathered inhabitants of the Bois as in spring. The grass is green as emeralds, in spring, where it skirts the double lakes. On these lakes are twenty brace of duck, white swans and tethered boats. It is still spring and just a few boats are being rowed about the islands in the lower and longer lake, but soon all boats will be in use.

Pine trees are steeped in the lawn about the lakes, and one of the things not to miss in the Bois is to come on a sunny Saturday morning and watch the sun's rays pierce the spaces between the pines in planes of rays and settle on the grass.

And I wonder how many know where to find two acres of red leaves under high beeches with not a blade or bush protruding? The leaves are from last summer and are red if seen at sunset. And who knows where there is a knoll and bench half hidden by pine trees with a view in front of tangled forest growth? And who has marked a stretch of English meadow fit for sheep and held in place, even in England, by clumps of trees? And who knows which bridle path leads to the prettiest dell?

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

THE birthday of the city of Rome, which was celebrated on April 21, was marked this year by the inauguration of several works of public interest and the opening and enlargement of several museums. The National Museum in the Thermes of Diocletian has been entirely reorganized, and the construction of a new wing having seventeen large halls has enabled the authorities to rearrange the entire collection of antiquities, which today comprises no less than 108,677 objects. The National Museum of Valle Giulia has been enriched this year by a valuable collection of ancient, mostly Greek and Etruscan, vases and of beautiful and rare specimens of old Italian jewelry bequeathed to the state by the antiquarian Castellani. Another important collection of paintings and statues by famous artists of the Renaissance period, recently presented to the state, has found its place in the papal apartments of the Castel Sant'Angelo. This gift is said to surpass in value any other made to the Italian state during the last twenty-five years.

A number of prominent Sicilian scholars have launched an appeal for the foundation of a British Institute at Palermo. Ever since the British occupation of the island of Sicily during the Napoleonic Wars, the tradition of British-Italian friendship has nowhere been stronger and more cordial than in Sicily. During recent years, however, British-Italian intercourse in Sicily has been diminishing, owing to the decrease in the number of the British colony, and it is felt that it is most desirable that some action should be taken to embody in a permanent institution the traditions that in the past have been so fruitful to both nations. This consolidation can best be achieved by the establishment of a British Institute at Palermo, with affiliated schools in other Sicilian cities, for the study of the English language. Southern Italians generally are most anxious to learn the English language, in view of its great utility for trade and travel. The authorities of the University of Palermo welcome the project and are willing to lend a number of rooms in the university buildings for the holding of classes and lectures until such time as the new institution is able to provide its own premises. The national Government and the municipality have given their cordial approval to the scheme.

The American Embassy in Rome will soon be obliged to seek new quarters for its offices, as the building it now occupies is to be demolished. The municipality has decided to connect the Piazza Barberina with the railway station by a new thoroughfare, a long-felt need to solve the problem of better and speedier communication between the center of the city and the railway station. Work on the new road has already begun, and when completed the Palazzo Barberini, an imposing structure of the late Renaissance, will appear in splendid isolation. There are in Rome several stately palaces which could well be adapted as embassies, and it will not be a matter of great difficulty to find a suitable one for the representative of the United States Government. The embassy offices are now housed in a building which is the property of the Knights of the Orders of the Crown of Italy and of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and the various offices of the diplomatic, commercial and military representatives of the United States are scattered in three floors. It would certainly be more convenient to have them all united, and it is to be hoped that the United States Government will finally decide to buy a building of its own in Rome.

In recent years the Italian Government has changed the names of several small cities, adopting those by which they were known in ancient times. Gigeniti, in Sicily, for instance, has become Agrigento, from the Latin Agrigentum. The latest innovation is in the name of the city of Terranova, on the southern coast of Sicily, which in future will be known as Gela. Gela was the name of the ancient city founded by Cretan and Rhodian colonists in 658 B. C., the site of which was probably identical with that of Terranova.

A new express train has been started between Rome and Milan, completing the journey in ten hours, which is two hours less than the time employed by the fastest trains in the regular service. You can leave Rome or

There are more than 2000 acres in the Bois de Boulogne. This land was once part of the old Forêt de Rouvray (the wood Rouvray coming from "roveretum," oak forest). This forest once covered almost all of the peninsula formed at this point by the loop in the River Seine. It was not until the state presented the Bois to the city of Paris in 1853 that it acquired its present characteristics of a capital's most precious park.

The Bois was then taken in hand by Adolphe Alphand and made in every manner presentable. It was called in the thirteenth century the Bois de Saint-Cloud, and received the name by which it is now known in the following century. It was then a church was erected, modeled after one in Boulogne-sur-Mer, and so the wood and adjacent suburb picked up the word Boulogne.

François I in 1530, after his captivity in Spain, built in the Bois his Château de Madrid. The original edifice no longer stands, but one similar to it now occupies the site and is a fashionable restaurant. Quite a small Château facing a sweep of downs is that spoken of as the Bagatelle. Here historical associations and roses go hand in hand.

The château was erected within sixty-four days by the Count d'Artois (afterward Charles X) to prove to Marie Antoinette such a building feat was possible. This was in 1780. The gardens of the Bagatelle are spread about with rose beds, and not in France is there a finer display of these fragrant flowers than occurs here each June. People come from far to see the roses of the Bagatelle. It is spring, but already the bushes are being pruned and tended in anticipation of the coming bloom.

I would have you acquainted with some trees in the Bois. We have spoken of the pines. They have long needles and are sturdy and decorative against an arc of sky or bay of water. Then there is a willow with sweeping branches now covered with tiny green leaves. It looks as if it had been copied by the designer of the willow-pattern plates.

And there is a magnificent group of trees, which must be beeches. They stand in open field and tower upward, their open branches hung about with round clumps of mistletoe. Near the waterfall is a twisty, black tree such as Peter Pan and his small tree friends of Kensington would like to know about. There are countless others, of course, but with these I am most familiar, since I greet them twice a day.

One night, when driving home through the Bois with the rain chattering on the roof of the car, the lights coming about a curve in the road, chanced upon a group of deer. They minded neither the light, the car, nor the rain. I had not seen them before, nor even in my ignorance learned of their existence in the Bois. I have seen them since almost in the same spot when the sun was shining. They were close to the pond over which the two ducks flew on that quiet evening.

Unless someone should show me otherwise, I am bound to agree with the deer that I think the neighborhood of this half acre of water one of the loveliest sections of this broad and ancient forest, although I am drawn strongly to that sweep of Bois where it faces the River Seine and where from a seat on the uneven grass you can watch the barges pass. It is spring in the Bois, the time when nature's carillon is telling all Paris that summer is at hand.

R. A. C.

Milan about midday and arrive at a convenient time in the evening. The train consists of specially built carriages which insure maximum comfort and stability. The service is daily and the trains leave Rome and Milan at the same time, stopping only for a few minutes at Florence and Bologna. The entire line has been greatly improved, bridges reinforced and tunnels enlarged; this line, indeed, has become one of the best on the continent for speed and comfort.

In the course of the new excavations which are being made in Pompeii under the direction of Professor Majuri, the director of the National Museum at Naples, a wall painting of great historical interest has been discovered. The painting, which is in the entrance of a house facing the incoming visitor, is done in monochrome, in chestnut brown. On the left are two warriors fighting with swords, and on the right is the faded figure of a trumpeter signaling. In the center are two riders, one fleeing from the other, his head thrown back and his great round shield held to the back against the pursuer; the latter, however, has already won the contest and his lance is seen piercing the fugitive's thigh. While the letters above the fighting warriors on the left side of the painting are indecipherable, those above the fugitive's head are of great interest. Above the head of the fugitive is the word "Spartakus" in Oscan letters, representing the famous rebel slave Spartacus, who at one time had established his headquarters near Mount Vesuvius. The Oscan characters show that the painting was drawn at the time of the Servile War.

Although a considerable toy industry has grown up of late years in Italy, Italian toys are not so well known in foreign countries. The Italian doll, and its rival, the stuffed bunny, bear or other animal is, indeed, entitled to rank as an art product which has already won the favor of foreign markets. In many parts of the country the toys have a folklore interest and reproduce in miniature characters peasant costumes, household and other objects. Such are the Sicilian toy carts, the little copper dolls' pots and pans and those in earthenware sold in the Florence streets, the Neapolitan mangers, and little figures of shepherds, fishermen, etc., in colored terra cotta, papier-mâché and carved wood; the Roman dolls in the characteristic "ciociare" costumes; the Sardinian toys and dolls which reproduce the characteristic furniture and costumes of that little-known island. In Val Gardena skilled wood carvers turn out little figures of real artistic value and also make a great variety of toys of exquisite workmanship.

The long distance telephone service in Italy is being placed on the same basis of efficiency as all departments by the Fascist Government. Over 1400 kilometers of main wires are being laid at an expense of 40,000,000 lire. These will connect Rome to Florence and Naples, Florence to Bologna, and Milan to the Swiss frontier. Lines are being laid underground so that weather conditions shall not disturb communication. Calls will be made on automatic telephones without using central. Special station apparatus at regular intervals along lines will amplify sound, enabling speech to be carried perfectly, regardless of distance. It is hoped that within two years' time the Italian interurban telephone service will be entirely modernized and fully developed.

The Greek theater of Taormina, in Sicily, after having lain derelict for some thousands of years, has once more been devoted to art, and Enrico Corradini's tragedy, "Julius Caesar," has just been performed with remarkable success. Constructed twenty-five centuries ago, this theater became famous not only for its acoustic properties, which were superior to those of the larger Greek amphitheater of Syracuse, but also for the superb panorama of sea and mountain which spectators could enjoy from their seats. While the stage is still in a good state of preservation, only small traces remain of its semi-circular auditorium. Special wooden seats have been fitted to accommodate several thousand spectators; the performances are generally given in the afternoon, but the production of Plutarch's "Miles Gloriosus" will take place at night, when the theater will be lighted by the moon's silver rays.